PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,852—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1892.

BAY BRANCH OF THE AL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th „
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th „
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th „
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th „
B.L.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	10 0	A. C. Loggin	24th „
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	31st „

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

September 22nd.	October 20th.
October 6th.	November 3rd.
	„ 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return, are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA VALERIA	G. Mettel	6,000	750	8th Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, September 8, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	21st Sept.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	6th Oct.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
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CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on the 22nd Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 21st September, at Noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 25th September, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE, CUTCH MANDVIE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 24th September, at Noon, calling at Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................. „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

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TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for this fine Wine.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
"EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70	8	78	0
Do. do.	½ „	40	12	44	0
"FOR INDIA BRAND"	Bottles	62	12	69	4
Do.	½ „	36	4	40	12

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CHAMPAGNE.

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DRY ELITE.

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TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

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GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

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MADE TO ORDER.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

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EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.

Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.

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TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

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Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

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Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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POTOSI SILVER WARE.

EQUAL TO SILVER, WEARS THE SAME COLOUR ALL THROUGH.

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Dessert Forks	5 8	Per Doz.	7 8
Table Forks	7 8	„	9 8
Dessert Spoons	5 8	„	7 8
Table Spoons	7 8	„	9 8
Tea Spoons	3 0	„	4 0
Egg Spoons	3 0	„	4 0
Mustard Spoons	2 8	„	3 8
Mustard Miniature	...	„	1 12
Salt Spoons	2 8	„	3 8
Salt Miniature	...	„	1 12
Soup Ladles	3 0	Each	4 0

	Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a		Old English Pattern. Rs. a.
Gravy Spoons	2 0	Each	2 12
Sauce Ladles	1 0	„	1 4
Butter Knives	1 0	„	1 4
Sugar Spoons	0 12	„	1 0
Sugar Tongs	1 8	„	2 0
Fish Knives	14 0	Per Doz.	18 0
			Rs. a.
No. 1 Chota-Hazri Sets ¼ Pt. size			20 8
„ 2 „ „ ¾ Pt. do.			21 0
„ 3 „ „ 1 Pt. do.			27 8
„ 4 „ with 12-in. waiter			37 8

N.B.—Owing to the fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

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	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

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TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .... Re. 1 4
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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
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8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
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SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............. Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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MONDAY & TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH & 27TH.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TWO FAREWELL NIGHTS OF
LYON'S TOURISTS AND PLEASURE PARTY,
Who will appear in an entirely New Programme,
THE CHARMING OPERETTA,
"THE SEA NYMPHS."
Music by Lestocq.
To be followed by the Musical Comedy,
"CONRAD AND LESETTE."

Box Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.
Prices as Usual.
H. GEORGE, Agent.

S. S. "EDEN HALL,"

Arrived 19th September, 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Bo[illegible], if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed [illegible] at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. [illegible]n CROWDER will attend every morning to survey [illegible]s, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and [illegible] within a month of Steamer's Arrival, or they will not [illegible].

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]inistone Circle, Bombay, 19th September, 1892.

NOTICE.

[illegible]E HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible]OTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND [illegible] of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 30th June, 1892, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 26th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register this day.

P. Pro., A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries and Agents, The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 19th September, 1892.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 29th September, 1892, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1892.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th Sept, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 22nd, to Thursday, the 29th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned ARTICLES, at the Stations noted below, for one year, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March 1894, will be received by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officer and Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Aden up to 11 a.m. (local time), at Bombay and Kurrachee up to 1 p.m. (local time), and at other stations up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), on the dates specified, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Office and Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alterations must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Coal, &c.," as the case may be.

5. The Tender should be for all the articles comprised in each Tender. The Commissariat Officer and Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part, or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole Earnest Money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with separate Earnest Money for each description of article in Government Promissory Notes or by Bank of Bombay or Treasury Receipt.* Tenders without Earnest Money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or Cash.

7. Earnest Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Chief Executive Commissariat Office and Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office.

Stations.	Description of Articles.	Tender and Schedules.	Tenders to be received on
Poona Satara Purandhar Ahmednagar Mhow Indore Nasirabad Taraghur Neemuch Deesa Abu Ahmedabad Bombay Deolalee Khandala Kamptee Sitabaldi Jubbulpore Saugor Pachmari Kurrachee Hyderabad Aden Perim	Hospital Miscellaneous Articles.	98 and 100 A.	3rd Nov., 1892.
	Petty supplies for Barrack & Hospitals.	98 and 100 B.	7th Nov., 1892.
	Barrack Miscellaneous Articles.	98 and 100 C.	10th Nov., 1892.
	Hospital Necessaries.	98 and 100 E.	14th Nov., 1892.
	Bazaar Medicines for Veterinary purposes.	98 and 100 K.	17th Nov., 1892.
	Miscellaneous Articles required for repairs to equipments of different Arms of service.	98 and 100 L.	21st Nov., 1892.
	Coffee	98 and 100.	Do.
	Cooking Utensils	98 and 100.	24th Nov., 1892.
	Diet and Table requisites.	98 and 100.	Do.
	Charcoal and Fire-wood.	98 and 100.	28th Nov., 1892.
Aden Commissariat Storekeeper General for Aden	Dhall, Rice, Salt, Ghee, Cocum, Curry Stuff and Turmeric.	98 and 100.	16th Nov., 1892.
	Wheat	98 and 100.	
	Gram, Cotton-seed, Jowari, and Peas	98 and 100.	
	Gram, Parched, and Powa.	98 and 100.	
Poona Kurrachee Aden Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, for Poona, Kurrachee, and Aden separately	Coal	98 and 100.	17th Nov., 1892.
General Contracts comprising the requirements of all the Stations in this Presidency.			
Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay.	Cooking Utensils.	98 and 100.	24th Nov., 1892.
	Diet and Table requisites.	98 and 100.	Do.
Ahmednagar Mhow Kamptee	Kurbee, dry and green, and Sugar-cane.	98 and 100.	28th Nov., 1892.
Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay. Chief Commissariat Officers, Poona and Karachi.	Covering and dammering packages, &c.	98 M ...	28th Nov., 1892.
Aden	Hired Boat and Conveyance of Coal.	98 and 100.	28th Nov., 1892.
	Drawing, Conveying, and Distributing Water.	98 and 100.	Do.
Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, for Poona District. Chief Commissariat Officer, Mhow, for Mhow District. Chief Commissariat Officer, Jabalpur, for Narbada District. Chief Commissariat Officer, Kampti, for Nagpur District. Chief Commissariat Officer, Karachi, for Sind District. Chief Commissariat Officer, Aden, for Aden District.	Cattle, Gear, and Materials for repair of Gear, Carts, &c.	98 X.	1st Dec., 1892.
For Bombay, Deesa, and Aden Districts (Tenders will be received in one Schedule for these Districts).			
Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay	Cattle, Gear and Materials for repair of Gear, Carts, &c.	98 X.	1st Dec. 1892.
For Poona, Mhow, Narbada, Nagpur, and Sind Districts (Tenders will be received separately for each District).			
Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay	Cattle, Gear and Materials for repair of Gear, Carts, &c.	98 X.	1st Dec. 1892.
Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Deesa Ahmedabad Karachi Hyderabad Jabalpur	Hired Carts	98 N.	1st Dec., 1892.
Nasirabad Kamptee	Hired Carts for Conveyance of Water.	98 N.	1st Dec. 1892.
Aden	Hired Bullocks with Drivers, &c.	98 Q	1st Dec., 1892.

G. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, Sept. 5, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mill Premises, Sewree, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 30th June, 1892.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THAKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1892.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

(NOTICE No. 6.)

TRAINS ALTERATIONS & ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NAGPUR, KUTNI, AND ASANSOL, COMMENCING ON AND AFTER 1st October 1892.

MAIN LINE.

THE DOWN MAIL, which now LEAVES NAGPUR at 23-35 will leave at 7-30, and be accelerated, reaching Asansol at 15-15 the following day.

The Down Mixed, which leaves Nagpur at 7-30, will leave at 23-30, and be extended to Asansol, reaching there at 23-51 on the fourth day. (Note this Train will commence running from Nagpur on the night of the 30th September.)

The Down Mixed which leaves Chakardharpur at 4-15 will leave at 14 from the 1st October, and be a continuation of the Down Mixed, leaving Nagpur at 23-30.

The Up Mail which now leaves Asansol at 21-40, will leave at 6-0, and be accelerated to reach Nagpur at 19-35 the following day.

There will be no Up Mail on the 30th from Asansol, but note the New Up Mixed commences running from Asansol at 0-15 on 1st October.

The Up Mixed which leaves Asansol at 6-0 will be altered to leave at 0-15. and be extended to Nagpur.

The Up Mixed which leaves Bilaspur at 9-30 will run to Nagpur to old timing on 1st October, but will be discontinued from the Second October.

The Up Mail which leaves Bilaspur at 6-15 will leave at 19-47, and be due to reach Kutni at 12-45.

The Down Mail which leaves Kutni at 3-0, will leave at 16-50, and be due to reach Bilaspur at 7-20.

For all Intermediate timings see Time Tables.

The Through Service formed between Bombay and Calcutta VICE VERSA by the above trains is as follows :—

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Bombay Dep	7	30	Calcutta, Howrah, Dep	22	0
Nagpur Arr	6	45	Asansol, Arr	5	6
„ Dep	7	30	„ Dep	6	0
Asansol Arr	15	15	Nagpur Arr	19	35
„ Dep	15	59	„ Dep	20	20
Calcutta, Howrah, Arr.	23	5	Bombay Arr	20	15

A through First and Second Class Carriage in either direction is running between Bombay and Calcutta, and a through Third Class between Nagpur and Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 15th Sept. 1892.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves......................Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.......................... „ 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.

LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 2[illegible]3,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months	4½ per cent.	per Annum.
6 Months	4 „	„
3 Months	3 „	„

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, SILVER, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS FURNITURE, CLOTHES, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Narandas Kanji, the executor of the last will and testament of the late Bai Foolibai, widow of Katri Teja Mooljee, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., at Null Bazar, near Goolal Wady, the household furniture, gold and pearl ornaments, silver, copper, and brass utensils, clothes, &c., &c, the property of the said deceased.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, September 20, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 bales grey shirtings.
11 „ local made yarn, No 20.
11 „ do. No 30.
1 case white jacconets.
1 „ Russian braid, coloured.
1 „ brown half hose.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old fags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, September 20, 1892.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	„	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	„	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	„	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.
NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:
2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.
FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY
Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.
TOTAL BUSINESS.
Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY
and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to......................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... } £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON
EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

ORDINARY.

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS.
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N. B.—Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 26th September, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1892.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors and fix their Remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th September to 3rd October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th September, 1892.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive offers from Indian Manufacturers if the Articles noted in the margin bonafide of Indian manufacture can be supplied by them. If so, the cost at which the Articles required can be supplied should be quoted.

(a) Letters gilt and brass (as E. S. W. M., &c.) average size about ¾ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics, frocks and forage caps.

(b) Figures gilt and brass (as 1, 2, 3, 4. 0, &c.) average size about ¾ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics and frocks and for forage caps.

It must be understood that unless prices quoted are less than, or at most equal to, English Rates, Government will not sanction their purchase locally.

Samples of the Articles required can be seen, if necessary, in the Stores of this Department from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on any working day. The probable annual requirements are noted below :—

Letters,	Gilt of sorts,	55	pairs.
Do.	Brass	„ 1,260	„
Figures	Gilt	„ 120	„
Do.	Brass	„ 1,366	„

Communications on the subject will be received up to noon on Monday, the 20th of October, 1892.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Supdt., Army Clothing.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

WANTED AT ONCE

A thorough expert EUROPEAN ARTIST, having good knowledge of Retouching, Finishing Photos, and must be well up in operation (in business). Apply at once with Certificates and Specimen of work, stating salary to

A. MIRZA ALLY & Co.,
Photographers, East Street, Poona.
Poona, 13th September, 1892.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent SAWYER to take up the work of Saw-Mill Foreman. Preference will be given to Candidates having European experience. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem, rising on good service to Rs. 250.

Applications, by letter only, accompanied by Copies of Testimonials (not originals) should be addressed to the

LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPDT.,
E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapara.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands ad measure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 350. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 150 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Tirunadu Thurai Atheenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492 High Holborn, LONDON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"VICTORIA" SOAPS.

TRADE MARK

BROWN
WHITE
HONEY.

SEE WORD
"VICTORIA"
LONDON-PLYMOUTH
On Packet, Box and Tablet.

WINDSOR,
WINDSOR,
GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.

INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE
The WORD on the Packet or Box.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED [illegible] GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. [illegible], "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. [illegible], "C.E.B." Rs. [illegible].

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERES.

CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts............ Rs. 36
One dozen, Pints............ „ 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every [illegible] days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. [illegible], packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
[illegible], CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months............Rs. [illegible]
Six Months............ „ [illegible]

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras. The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address. If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is [illegible] per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ [illegible]

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ [illegible]	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ [illegible]	Quarterly	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ [illegible]	Monthly	„ [illegible]

The Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 3-8
Third do.	„ 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	„ 4 „
Third do.	„ 3 „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1-8
Each succeeding line ... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-Yearly	„ [illegible]	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ [illegible]	Quarterly	„ [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ... Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly ... „ [illegible]
Quarterly ... „ [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ... Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly ... „ [illegible]
Quarterly ... „ [illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,015
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£28	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	820
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18¾

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	1,200	1,250	1,250	75	11,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	350
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	505 138¾
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	270
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	615
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,025

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	690	500	500	20	390xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,090	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	715
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,050
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,600	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,527½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,900	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	109	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	3,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	580
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	307½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	510 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-14	
Bombay do.	"	25-10	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3	
Do. Drazons	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
5-Francs	"	320	"

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Imperator (s), from Trieste; Akbar (s), and King Arthur (s), Jedda; and Surat (s), China, &c.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ravenna entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Kaveri left on Sunday.

THE MAHALAXIMI FAIR.—The annual Mahalaximi Fair commences to-morrow, and will continue for about ten days.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Gaiava, Berenice, and Imperator entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Bisagno left it on Saturday.

THE GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAM.—The Gymkhana Rugby Football Team, who travelled to Calcutta to dispute the possession of the magnificent trophy, presented by the Bengal sporting clubs, returned to Bombay yesterday morning.

ROBBING A PILGRIM.—Vully Mohmud, a Mahomedan pilgrim, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday from Mecca, and put up at the Ismailji Moosa Fakirkhana. On Saturday, he reported to the police, having lost Rs. 155, tied up in a piece of cloth, and put under his pillow.

ACCIDENT AT A GRAIN GODOWN.—Doorpuli, a Hindoo woman, about twenty-five years old, was working in a grain godown at Mandevi on Sunday, when some bags of grain fell on her, fracturing her left forearm. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT PAREL.—Shunraji Appalji, living at Chamarbagh, Parel, has reported to the police that, on Sunday night, his house was entered into by means of a hole made in the wall, and a box was broken open, and gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 40, were stolen therefrom.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A HINDOO BOY.—A Hindoo boy, named Moroo Gopal, aged about 12 years, residing with his father at Kalbadevi Road, left home on Saturday evening, after returning from school, and has not since been found. The boy had on his person some ornaments valued at Rs. 80.

THEFT AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—Syed Oomer Syed Hussain, residing in a room on the first floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar, reports that during his absence from home, on Friday night, his room was entered and gold and silver ornaments and some silk wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 300, were stolen from a box therein.

SERIOUS FALL FROM A HOUSE.—A Parsee boy, named Jamsetjee Dosabhoy, aged about 4 years, while playing on the fourth storey of his father's house, at Bazaar-Gate Street, Fort, accidentally fell down into the street on Sunday evening, sustaining serious injuries to his head and body. The boy is now under medical treatment at his father's house.

THE BOMBAY BANK MASS.—The Catholic employers of the Bank of Bombay held a thanksgiving mass on Sunday, in Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandora. Father Walrath was expected to preach, but was indisposed. Father Heglin, Director of the Jesuits, preached in English. Mr. D. V. DeSouza supplied the instrumental music. The same day the employes of the establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., gave a solemn mass in the same Chapel, at which St. Victor's Band played Lucon's Mass No 2.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Quadrille	The Old Guard	Crook.
Overture	Egmont	Beethoven.
Valse	Rhoda	Bucalossi.
Selection	Reminiscences of the Gaiety	Kappey.
Valse	Sweet Vows	Roeder.
Gavotte	Pizzicato	Watson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST COOK.—Mr. George Almeida, a clerk in the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, residing in the Byculla Cottages, at Foras Road, took into his service, about a week ago, a Madrasee cook. On Thursday morning the complainant went out, leaving his house in charge of the accused. On returning the following evening, he found that the cook had absconded, carrying with him sundry pieces of wearing apparel and cooking utensils, collectively valued at Rs. 30. The matter being reported to the police, it was discovered that the accused is well-known to the police, having undergone several previous convictions for theft.

A FEMALE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes, yesterday, brought up a Hindoo woman, named Bhagi, on a charge of theft of two red pugrees, valued at Rs. 45, belonging to Gujanan Bhikoba, residing at Kandawadi. On Sunday afternoon the accused went to the complainant's house, and made off with the pugrees whilst they were hanging on the staircase to dry. As she was carrying away the bundle a police sepoy stopped her, when the owner came to the spot and claimed the property. The accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate convicted and sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL WHILST UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.—An Arab, named Sheik Ahmed Abdul Wahab, aged about 50 years, a clerk in the firm of Lulloo Mulchand, a merchant, living on the fourth storey of a house at Kembaker Street, returned early yesterday morning, and after undressing himself, sat down on a chair near the window. His mistress left him in that state, and went to bed. Sometime after she heard a noise, and on getting up found Sheik Ahmed missing from the chair. She went downstairs, and there saw the man lying dead in the street. It is supposed that the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, must have overbalanced himself and fallen out of the window. At an inquest held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by an accidental fall while drunk.

THEFT OF COPPER PLATES.—Yesterday morning, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Holway charged Punaji Wittu and Gopal Shiwa with stealing two copper plates and one brass plate, valued at Rs. 6, belonging to Punja Hari, and two gunny bags, valued at annas 8, belonging to Gungaram Sidu, both residing at Sewree Road. It appeared that on the 17th instant the accused went to the complainants' chawl at Sewree, and there stole the articles. The accused shared the property, and were carrying it away, when they were stopped by a police sepoy. The accused admitted having stolen the property, and pointed out the complainant's house, and the first also admitted a previous conviction at Ratnagiri. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them each to an accumulated term of two months and one day's imprisonment with hard labour.

A DISHONEST NEIGHBOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, one Sukaram Luxmon, aged about 17 years, was charged at the instance of Inspector Roberts, with stealing Rs. 25-12-0 belonging to Rama Gopal, a domestic servant, residing at Mahim Bazaar Cross Road. It appeared that the accused resided in a hut near the complainant's hut. On Saturday evening at about 4 o'clock Rama asked his wife to give him the money he had collected from his wages, to be put in a box in the loft. While this conversation was going on the accused, with another lad, was sitting near the door of the complainant's house. Some time after the complainant and his wife went out. The accused then entered the hut and breaking open the box, stole the money. The matter was reported to the Police Inspector, who had the accused arrested that night. The accused admitted the theft and pointed out a place in his master's store-house where he had buried the money. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge, his Worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA STEAM FLOUR MILLS AND BAKERY, LIMITED.—We notice this mill is to be turned into a limited liability company. This is decidedly a move in the right direction, and considering that at present most of our flour comes from Bombay, it stands to reason that the mill has every opportunity of becoming a paying concern, as it will be able to sell flour at less than that obtained from Bombay for obvious reasons. The capital is small, and this is a good reason why a substantial dividend should be paid. When the improvements are made, and the new automatic grinding rollers put in of the latest pattern, the flour will not be touched by hand at all, and this will recommend itself to the native population who now daily grind their own wheat. The mill will be under European management, and arrangements are being made to have several depots in the city and suburbs of Poona and Kirkee. The agents are Messrs. Phillimore and Co., of Bombay (where the office is registered) who represent several large English firms, and the directors are all influential men. We can say we hope the company will float, and we wish it every success.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SIR THARIA TOPUN'S WILL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF SIR THARIA TOPUN.

THIS was a petition for probate of the last will and testament (with five codicils thereto) of Sir Tharia Topun, by Lady Janbai, his widow, who was also an executrix of the will and codicils with Moosabhoy Tharia Topun, eldest son of the deceased by a former wife, Moosabhoy opposed the application. Mr. Starling and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the applicant, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the caveator.

The applicant's case was this. Sir Tharia Topun, at the time of his death at Bombay on the 9th February 1891, left considerable property in Bombay and elsewhere, and the applicant and Moosabhoy Tharia were appointed the executrix and executor thereof. The codicils to the will were executed in Bombay, and none of them revoked the appointment of executrix and executor. The assets without deducting debts due by the deceased, but inclusive of all interest and dividends since the date of his death, were under the value of Rs. 7,13,000. The deceased left behind him his widow, five sons, and four daughters as his only heirs and next of kin according to Hindu law. The applicant was informed that Moosabhoy had obtained letters of administration (without the will annexed) of the property and credits of the deceased (limited until production of the authenticated copy of the will) on the 16th March, 1891, from the court of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General, at Zanzibar. This was applied for without the knowledge and consent of the petitioner. She, therefore, prayed that probate may be granted to her alone, reserving the right of Moosabhoy Tharia to come in and prove the will and codicils, or, along with Moosabhoy if he joined with her, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Starling remarked that the deceased was about 65 years of age at the date of his death, although in a letter he described himself to be 75 years old. He was a Khoja Mahomedan of the Shia section, and described himself as a native of Zanzibar, although he was stated to be born in Cutch. Lady Janbai, the applicant, was the second wife of the deceased. Mr. Starling read briefly the provisions of the will.

The case for the opponent, Moosabhoy Tharia, was this. The deceased made his last will in the Gujerati language on the 14th January, 1886, and two codicils dated respectively the 1st November 1886, and 21st July 1889, and appointed the applicant and the caveator his executrix and executor. Caveator was informed that the applicant had applied for probate of the will and two codicils and also of three alleged testamentary writings, dated respectively the 12th January, 1890, the 1st November 1890, and the 6th February 1891, which were alleged to be codicils to the will. The caveator was informed that the execution of the first two of the three alleged codicils was obtained by the undue influence of the applicant, and he said that they were not valid. He further said that the execution of the third alleged codicil was not duly attested, being attested by one witness only. When the alleged codicil of 6th February 1891 was executed, the testator was on his death-bed, and almost if not quite unconscious, and was not able to understand what he was doing. It was written at Walkeshwur in his bungalow upon the instructions of the petitioner; and at her request, Fazul Jan Mahomed, the manager of the testator's firm, wrote the testator's signature, the testator's hand being held touching the pen used by Fazul with the assistance of Lady Janbai, who lifted up the testator's hand for such purpose. If the alleged codicil was in fact executed by the testator, the execution thereof was, the caveator said, obtained by the undue influence of the applicant. According to the law prevailing at Zanzibar, the caveator applied for letters of administration to the deceased's estate at Zanzibar within 30 days from the date of his death, and such letters of administration were issued to him upon a copy of the will (limited until production of the document) by the court of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General at Zanzibar. He was obliged to take this action as he was informed that by the law in force there, if letters of administration were not applied for within 30 days after death, the Zanzibar Government would have taken possession of the property, and thereby the estate would have probably been put to very heavy expenses. The caveator prayed that probate of the will, dated 14th January 1886, and of the two codicils, dated respectively the 1st November, 1886, and the 21st July, 1889, may be granted to him jointly with Lady Janbai, or alone to him as the court may deem fit.

The hearing of the petition was proceeded with during the day.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

409-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukdas Mugniram and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal—Ardesir, H and D.

410-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukdas Mugniram and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal and another—Ardesir, H and D.

417-92—H S Dikshit—Govindas Bulakidas vs Chaganlal Shaligram.

423-92—In person—Thucker Khatow Ramjee vs Ahmed Laduck Somjee.

Testamentary Suit.

24-91—Payne, G and S—Lady Janbai vs Moosa Tharia, Little, S N and B—(Part heard).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment at 10-30 a.m. in Chambers.

Roughton and B—For Liquidator—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Alexandra S and W Co. Ld—Ardesir H and D, P R and K. and E and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

679-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Lilladhur, Jairam Naranjee and others vs George Wreford and others—Craigie, L and O, B and M, and L, S, N and B. (Part heard.)

617-91—Little, S, N, and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakeerjee and another v Pirozshaw Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M.

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.

40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.

521-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

250-92—In person—Mahomedally Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutli.

606-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Tricumjee Shewjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.

448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff.

206-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanandas vs Vittoo Appajee Gowli.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, vs Arthur Francis Soundy—Pestonjee R and K.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

A TOWN'S meeting, ending in disorder, was held at Northampton on Thursday night (1st ult.) to protest against the exclusion of Mr. Labouchere from the Cabinet. The meeting was called in the Town Hall by the Mayor, Mr. E. Bridgwater, in accordance with a requisition of ratepayers, and the building was crowded at 8 o'clock by an audience of nearly 2,000 persons, many of whom were opposed to the objects of the gathering. The mayor, accompanied by the town clerk, presided, and he was greatly interrupted in opening the meeting. When Councillor Gibbs rose to propose the resolution there was enthusiastic cheering for the Queen, answered by cheers for Mr. Labouchere, which were followed by "Rule Britannia." Eventually, with great difficulty, Mr. Gibbs proposed his resolution, regretting Mr. Labouchere's exclusion from office from whatever cause, and expressing the confidence of the electors in Mr. Labouchere. Councillor Purser, who seconded, spoke amid the greatest disorder and fighting in the body of the hall. A number of persons were ejected. Mr. A. J. Darnell, solicitor, rose to propose an amendment, but the Radicals would not hear him, and eventually, after a quarter of an hour, a portion of the platform was stormed in the attempt to get Mr. Darnell down. In the confusion the mayor and town clerk left the hall unnoticed. The Radical leaders on the platform prevented Mr. Darnell being hurt. On the proposition being hastily put Councillor Tonsley was voted to the chair. Quiet was in a large measure secured, and the new chairman promised Mr. Darnell five minutes for his amendment. As soon as Mr. Darnell began to speak, however, some of the electric lights went out. The chairman said he had no alternative but to put the resolution immediately. It was carried, and directly after, other lights going out, the meeting dispersed.

THE OPINION OF A DAUGHTER OF EVE.—"Virginia," writing in the current issue of "Black and White," in the column devoted to "The Diary of a Daughter of Eve," says:—I stayed to dine with Julia and was delighted to note an unusual amount of flavour about her soup and sauces, and while congratulating her upon my approval of her presumably new cook, I learnt that it was Liebig who deserved my commendation. The despot who rules her kitchen has been pleased to recognise the virtues of the Liebig *Company's* Extract of Beef, has, indeed, taken to it with enthusiasm. She does not, of course, confess the secrets of her prison house, but when Julia pays her diurnal visits downstairs she observes the tell-tale jars with their unmistakable blue signatures across the labels.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MONDAY.

(BEFORE MR. VANDER STRAATEN, Fifth Judge.)

PRIORITIES BETWEEN RECEIVER AND MORTGAGEE.

JAMES DICKSON VS. HEERJEE CHATURBHUJ.

MR. BROWNE, of Messrs. Browne and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, solicitors, for the defence.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—

This suit, which though ostensibly a simple rent action for a trifling sum, is, as Mr. Brown has said, really a test suit brought with the object of obtaining a decision on an important question of priorities between receiver and mortgagee. The facts so far as the Court is in possession of them from the evidence and the arguments, appear to be as follows: Sir Edward Bates and Co. obtained a decree in the High Court against one Goverdhun Pitamber for some Rs. 35,000. The decree was passed on 17th June 1892, but owing apparently to the necessity for ascertaining the amount of certain credits to which the defendant in that suit was entitled, the amount for which the decree was to be entered up, could not be determined till a later date. The amount having been ascertained the decree was subsequently drawn up, and it was sealed on the 2nd of July last. Between those dates, viz., on the 24th of June, the plaintiffs issued a warrant for the attachment of certain immoveable properties of the defendant. This warrant was amended on the 25th, and was executed on the 27th June. Although for reasons which it is unnecessary now to state, some doubt attaches to the question whether this warrant and the attachment thereunder were legally valid, I shall for the purposes of this suit treat them as being good. By an order of the High Court, dated 5th August, 1892, Mr. James Dickson, the plaintiff in the present suit, was appointed receiver of the immoveable properties attached with power to collect rents, and by a subsequent order dated 19th August, he was empowered to file suits against tenants or occupiers of the attached properties, or against Messrs. Ragowjee Anandjee & Company, the alleged mortgagees of the properties. He accordingly now sues the present defendant who is one of the tenants. The defendant admits that he was a tenant of Goverdhun Pitamber, but pleads that he with all the other tenants, at the request of Goverdhun Pitamber attorned on the 24th or 25th June last to the mortgagees. (The entry into possession by the mortgagees on the 24th or 25th was admitted and the attornment was held proved) Mr. Brown contends that the mortgagee's possession is merely that of a trespasser, his right to entry under the mortgage not having yet accrued, and that therefore the defendant cannot oust the receiver's title by a plea of attornment to the mortgagee. The mortgagee unfortunately not being before the Court, I am unable to determine whether the mortgagee's entry into possession of the premises can be supported by the terms of that document. Mr. Crawford, for the defendant, however, alleges that whatever the rights of the mortgagee under his mortgage may be, the mortgagee was put into possession by the mortgagor, at whose request also the tenants attorned. (Oral and documentary evidence regarding this here discussed). The evidence on this point were the issues before the Court wider, would I think, considering all the circumstances of the case, lay itself open to considerable criticism, but with the narrower issue with which the Court has to deal, and having regard to the other facts in the case, I think it must be held on the evidence that the defendant has "prima facie" discharged the onus resting on him in this case of shewing a substitution of tenancy, and has thus cast upon the plaintiff the burden of shewing fraud, collusion, or the like. This of course would at once raise large issues which this Court has no jurisdiction to deal with in such a manner as would be productive of practical relief to the plaintiff, and it is for that reason no doubt that Mr. Brown has refrained from calling evidence on this point. There remains then the question whether a transfer of possession on the 24th or 25th June would be good as against the warrant of attachment which was issued on the 24th, amended on the 25th and executed on the 27th. If the transfer in this case were merely colourable or fraudulent, not only would it be bad, but the parties would be punishable under the Criminal Law. But as I have said, there is no evidence to justify the Court in ascribing that character to the transaction, and so far as the facts are before me, there is no question of specific lien or the application of the doctrine of "lis pendens." It has been established by a series of decisions that a judgment debtor in a case like the present is at perfect liberty at any time before his property is attached, "bona fide" to alienate it; and he may do so even with the express intention of defeating his judgment creditors (Ragan Harji vs. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, I.L.R., 4 Bombay 70.) Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act 4, of 1882, which has been passed since the decision I have cited, lays down an apparently contrary policy; but that Act has never been extended to Bombay. My finding on this point is therefore for the defendant. The title of the receiver was impeached on other grounds which under the circumstances it becomes unnecessary to discuss. For the reasons given, the suit must, upon the facts before me, be dismissed.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The following is a summary of the proposals of the Commission which sat to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act., and to consider what should be embodied in an Act for the protection of the agriculturist:—

The appearance of the defendant should be obligatory. Agriculturists should be sued in certain cases only in those Courts within whose jurisdiction they reside, while the Court should examine both parties and the history of the transaction from the commencement. Separate accounts of interest and principal should be taken in a certain specified manner. No interest should be decreed in excess of the amount of the principal found to be due. Compound interest on an account current should be prohibited and the conversions of or agreements to, convert accumulated interest into principal should not be allowed. If considered unreasonable, the Court should have power, on the application of the mortgagor, to revise with prospective effect the mortgage contracts by which profits are taken without an account in lieu of interest. If found burdensome on the mortgagor the Court should have power to reduce unreasonable interest and order payment by instalments. Mortgagors should be entitled to a decree for redemption, even though the period fixed by the mortgage has not expired. No agriculturist should be liable to arrest or imprisonment in the execution of a decree money. The immoveable property of an agriculturist should be exempted from attachment and sale unless specifically pledged, but the Court to have power to assign to the creditor for a certain period the profits not required for debtor's support. All sales, mortgages and long leases should be registered. The administrative measures recommended in the Deccan are that crops attached should be sold standing by the revenue authorities, and suspensions of revenue should be granted, as a matter of course, in bad years; suitable dates for the payment of revenue instalments should be fixed; and a correct record of proprietory rights in land should be prepared.

Amongst the alterations recommended in the ordinary law are:—The constitution of village munsiffs and conciliators under separate Acts; alteration of the period of limitation to six years; amendment of Contract Act, as as to make contracts voidable where a creditor has taken undue advantage of the simplicity of the debtor; amendment of the Evidence Act, to throw, when parties are not on an equality, the burden of proving the consideration and good faith of the transaction on the person possessing advantage.

A long minute by the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar is annexed to the report. The writer, however, agrees generally with the conclusions of the report.

In a letter from the Government of Bombay, which accompanies the report, Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, however, says, in answer to a remark of the Committee, that Bombay considered it undesirable to nominate any witnesses, that there was nothing to indicate the Commission would discuss the revenue system of the Presidency. The witness examined did not include a single Revenue Commissioner or officer of the Survey or Settlement, and being composed almost entirely of Judicial officers. it laboured under a disadvantage. The proposal to grant suspension of revenue in bad seasons, the Bombay Government says, has been already tried and found faulty, and from a financial point of view is thoroughly condemned. However, the careful consideration of the Bombay Government will be given to the report and suggestions abovementioned, and the Bombay Government sees no objection to the publication of the report, accompanied by a copy of their letter.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Vigil of Saint Matthew Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr, 6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 135 and 433.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Feast of Saint Matthew.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CRICKET.

THE HINDU C.C. VS. THE LIBERAL C.C.

A CRICKET match between the Hindu C. C. and the Liberal C. C. of the Marine ground was played on the Esplanade play ground on Sunday last. The Hindus having won the toss elected to bat, and scored 68 runs in all, the chief contributor being Madhev, who scored 24. The bowling of Doctor and Taleyarkhan proved very effective. The Liberals in their turn scored 93 runs. The captain Mr. Doctor in his usual free style contributed 42 runs, while Kharas assisted his party by his 22. The Liberals thus won the game by 25 runs. The following is the score:—

HINDU C. C.	
G Kirtikar, b Doctor	2
N Jayker, b Taleyarkhan	4
B Roa, b Doctor	1
Masoorker, run out, b Doctor	0
S Roa, b Taleyarkhan	2
Gosavi, b Doctor	3
Patkar, c b Taleyarkhan	4
S Chonker, c Affinwala, b Madon	4
Madhave, b Kharas	24
Savchand, b Doctor	0
Dadarker, run out, b Taleyarkhan	3
Bhatker, not out	6
Extras	15
Total	68

LIBERAL C. C.	
B Daroowala, run out, b Patkar	3
K Kharas, b Madhave	22
S Mowla, b Chonkar	0
K Khumbhata, l out, b Madhave	6
Taleyarkhan, b Patkar	0
B Doctor, c and b Gosavi	42
P Affinwala, b Gosavi	6
P Vakil, c and b Roa	2
Topaila, b Roa	0
F Dalal, run out	3
Motiwala, c and b Roa	0
Madon, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	93

INDO-PORTUGUESE VS. B. I. S. N. CO.'S C. C.

A cricket match between the above clubs was played on the 17th instant on the Esplanade play ground, commencing at 2-15 p.m., which resulted in a victory for the Indo-Portuguese C. Club by 28 runs. The captain of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s C. Club having won the toss elected to bat and sent in Messrs. Fido and Glasken to face the bowling of Messrs. N. Lobo and Fernandes. The two batsmen, however, made a poor stand and wicket after wicket fell for a total of 25 runs; Mr. Dinshaw being the only one who entered into double figures credit is due to the smart and steady bowling of N. Lobo, who took seven wickets for 10 runs. The Indo-Portuguese C. Club then went into bat and Messrs. M. A. D'Mello, C. D'Souza and N. Lobo played in good form having each contributed 13, 12, and 11 runs, respectively, to the score. The bowling, however, of J. Copo proved very destructive to several of the batsmen who followed, last seven wickets being down for only 18 runs.

MR. FRANK BROWN'S CIRCUS.

MR. FRANK BROWN'S Circus, which has been delighting Poona audiences for the past five weeks, is to visit Bombay at the end of the present month. The programme besides equestrianism and the usual list of miscellaneous performances, includes the celebrated water-pantomine in which the whole of the Erena is converted into a reservoir and an unique and remarkable entertainment is provided. The Circus will be pitched on the vacant ground in front of the Esplanade Police Courts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Niobe, 835 tons, Captain C Androvich, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Fateh Islamo, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mazambique, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow; 639 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, with a general cargo and 636 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were 8 deaths from natural causes, and one case of small-pox. On arrival of the steamer in port, she was visited by the Health Officer and ordered the patient to be sent at once to the Infectious Hospital at Grant Road; The unprotected pilgrims were vaccinated and then they were allowed to disembark, and the vessel was thoroughly disinfected.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived per s s Imperator, Capt C Bechtinger, on Sunday, the 18th inst. at 7-20 p. m. from Trieste (3rd) and Brindisi (5th instant):—Col and Mrs Brown, Mr and Mrs Coles Baker and maidservant, Mr and Mrs Davies, Mr and Mrs Beng, Mr and Mrs Bagnell, Mrs L Muhl and baby, Mrs Paterson, Miss H Sharp, Major Bruce, Major Douglas, Major Robertson, Capt Curtis, Capt D McDougal, Surg Capt L D Reid, Lieut Barton, Mr Silbiger, Mr H Beechey, Mr Taylor, Mr Wegmann, Mr C W H Symonds, Mr V de Rottenscher, Mr Fulton, Mr Heymond, Mr G Oakes, Mr Cooper, Mr Warwick, and 39 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, Sept 3.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jedda, Sept 4.
	Surat (s)	Sleeman	China, &c.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Jedda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Niobe, Androvich, for Calcutta, &c.

" Henry Bolckow, Hardcastle, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Imperator, for Trieste, &c.

" Giava, for Genoa, &c.

" Berenice, for Trieste, &c.

" Colaba, for Rangoon, Calcutta, &c.

" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.

" Landaura, for Coast and Calcutta.

" Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.

" Assyria, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Sandbach, Capt, Bengal, A D C, off leave, from England.
Walter, Capt, Bengal, 3rd D Gds, off leave from England.
Fownes, Major, Ms 2nd Som L I, off leave, from England.
Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo, A G, from leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, from Calcutta.
Murray, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Calcutta.
Robertson, Major, N W P, R H A, on duty, from Natal.
Johnson, Lt, Bengal, 15th Gurkhas, on leave, from Calcutta.
Bruce, Major, 19th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Reid, Surg-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Barton, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Cavly, from leave, from England.
Curties, Col, Bo A A G, from leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Phayre, Capt, 3rd Bo L Cavy, off leave, to Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Sandbach, Capt, Bengal, A D C, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Walter, Capt, Bengal, 3rd D Gds, to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.
Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo, A G, off leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 19.

Curties, Col, Bo, A A G, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th September, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Friday, at 5-30 p.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.

2. There will be a Committee meeting at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day. Members are particularly requested to attend.

3. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of both Companies on application to their respective Head-Quarters.

4. Sergt. J. J. Moreland having returned from leave will resume duty with No. 2 Company from the 16th instant, the remainder of his leave being cancelled.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 20th September 1892.

1. Drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoons will be discontinued until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 5-30 p. m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	113 80	94 48	92 43	88 90
Monday, September 19	2 59	2 30	2 20	1 3
Total	116 39	96 78	94 63	89 93
Total fall to 19th September 1891	85 24	67 97	71 60	67 97
Total fall to 19th September 1890	67 80	70 67	68 51	56 77

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 18th September, 1892:—

	Gadachi. In. cts.	Dhola. In. cts.	Jetalsar. In. cts.
Previously registered	19 35	26 0	21 67
Saturday, September 17	1 50	1 20	0 0
Total	20 85	27 20	21 67

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st August to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st August to date.
Delhi	29·799	Calm.	2	83·6	74·1	91	...	23·29	−2·87
Agra	29·809	N W	3	89·6	75·5	85	0·03	18·61	−8·13
Cawnpore	29·815	N N E	1	91·0	76·6	79	..	*32·94	..
Allahabad	29·755	E	2	93·9	79·3	76	..	30·03	..
Jhansi	29·796	N E	2	90·9	74·7	83	0·17	34·53	−1·17
Jacobabad	29·788	Calm.	3	101·5	76·2	63	...	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·786	W S W	9	92·0	78·3	70	..	11·51	+5·20
Jeypore	29·804	Calm.	1	84·0	73·0	78	0·29	45·80	+20·29
Ajmere	29·823	Calm.	1	85·2	73·1	93	0·06	17·06	−3·62
Deesa	29·771	N	3	91·3	75·3	77	0·15	34·75	+10·37
Bhuj	29·766	W N W	13	95·5	75·4	83	...	8·05	...
Rajkot	29·798	W	7	87·4	73·3	93	0·57	20·05	−8·22
Veraval	29·812	W N W	10	84·0	75·8	89	..	11·93	..
Neemuch	29·815	Calm.	3	87·8	70·6	84	0·29	33·60	−4·15
Indore	29·799	Calm.	1	81·0	70·6	92	0·93	33·07	+2·34
Saugor	29·786	Calm.	2	88·3	72·6	89	..	45·47	+7·22
Jubbulpore	29·805	Calm.	1	86·9	72·1	76	0·06	47·81	−3·86
Hoshangabad	29·798	S	2	87·8	73·7	93	0·15	50·68	−1·19
Khandwa	29·809	N E	3	89·2	74·2	89	0·73	41·49	+13·35
Raipur	29·751	Calm.	4	86·0	75·1	86	0·32	44·01	−1·71
Nagpur	29·760	E S E	4	87·5	76·9	82	..	38·88	−2·93
Amraoti	29·795	E	3	85·1	71·5	84	1·25	41·12	+12·12
Akola	29·784	N	4	88·5	72·7	85	0·05	44·10	+16·32
Surat	29·797	S W	F	81·0	74·0	99	0·39	50·64	+11·37
Malegaon	29·825	N N W	4	85·9	71·2	9.	0·72	27·28	+5·33
Bombay	29·837	W	8	81·2	74·9	91	1·40	90·19	+2·28
Poona	29·840	W S W	10	82·1	68·4	81	..	25·02	+8·10
Sholapur	29·825	W N W	8	83·7	69·0	8.	0·73	25·37	−0·37
Ratnagiri	29·844	Calm.	5	83·9	74·9	91	0·01	130·90	+30·83
Belgaum	29·901	W N W	1	74·8	62·9	95	0·02	41·48	+8·29
Goa	29·867	Calm.	7	81·1	75·4	91	0·53	118·19	...
Karwar	29·861	Calm.	1	80·1	71·5	94	0·62	117·81	+7·37
Mangalore	29·886	Calm.	1	80·3	71·9	9.	0·30	102·52	−0·53
Calicut	29·893	N N W	5	83·2	72·7	83	..	98·89	+15·88
Cochin	29·922	...	M	83·2	72·2	90	0·35	83·45	+9·02
Bangalore	29·906	W S W	9	76·2	63·0	8.	0·23	17·08	+0·37
Secunderabad	29·783	N N W	6	86·6	70·4	88	0·27	32·75	+9·65
Masulipatam	29·725	N N W	5	87·5	76·6	93	1·25	30·17	+8·97
Bellary	29·847	N W	12	85·9	71·0	84	0·15	11·54	+6·59
Cuddapah	29·814	S W	..	89·0	71·1	90	1·79	22·26	+15·90
Madras	29·762	W	10	87·2	75·7	91	0·13	23·87	+9·56
Coimbatore	29·880	S	6	82·3	69·3	93	..	4·36	+0·21
Trichinopoly	29·824	W S W	12	98·1	77·8	57	..	13·24	+3·62
Negapatam	29·777	W	2	98·1	77·7	69	..	9·49	−0·47
Colombo	29·919	W	12	85·5	77·5	75	0·02	9·79	−12·19

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 2·41 (118·15); K. G. H. = 2·20 (91·55); G. T. H. = 2·30 (93·48); C. P. = 1·40 (90·19).

* Corrected on account of a mistake in total on the 17th of September 1892.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slowly at Belgaum and has fallen everywhere else. The fall has been brisk at Madras and generally moderate in other districts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Raipur and Masulipatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic to the eastwards of Long. 78°, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Bellary and Trichinopoly and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj, and 12 at Calicut, Bellary and Trichinopoly. The maximum and minimum temperature variations continue to be small and irregular except at Madras, Bellary, Bangalore, Surat, Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi, where the maximum is from 5° to 8° in defect of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum and Bangalore. The air is very damp except in Sind and a small portion of the North-west Provinces and the Madras Presidency, where it is dry. The skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere except at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Jacobabad, where they are clear. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Cuddapah (1·79, inch), Bombay (1·40"), Masulipatam and Amraoti (1·25"), nearly an inch at Indore; about three-quarters of an inch at Malegaon, Karwar, Sholapur and Khandwa, nearly half an inch at Goa and Rajkot, and light to moderate showers at Madras, Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Mangalore, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Surat, Akola, Hosangabad, Jubulpore, Neemuch, Dessa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi and Agra. The depression over the Bay has moved slowly further westwards and its centre now lies somewhere to the eastwards of Madras or Negapatam. This disturbance at present shows a marked tendency to take a north-westerly course and will probably cross the east coast near Masulipatam. The weather off the Coromandel Coast is hence very unsettled, and fresh to strong squally winds accompanied by heavy rain are probably blowing there. On account of the above depression the weather over the greater part of the country is unsettled and more rain is to be expected in all districts except Sind and a small portion of the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

During the past two days there has been no material change in the weather. The depression over the Bay has slowly intensified without much movement, while pressure has oscillated considerably in North-Western India. Wind has been cyclonic around the Bay area, while variable winds have prevailed in the greater part of the Indian region, and strong monsoon has blown in the extreme south. Temperature has been unsteady with a tendency to fall, and generally below the normal except in Burma, and Bengal. The amount and extent of rainfall has gradually decreased in Northern India, and to-day's returns show hardly any rain in that region. Over the peninsula and in central parts of the country rain has been general during the past 48 hours, and the amounts are largest in the Madras Presidency.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th September, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·764
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·903
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, ESE, NW, NNW, N, ESE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	229
Fall of Rain	1·03
Total fall during month	16·10
" " year	89·93
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Sept.	0·73

* From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending September 10, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	25,504	27,539	..	2,035	2,925	...
Goods	25,673	24,574	1,099	..	...	8,054
Other earnings	3,187	3,112	75	..	5,135	..
Weekly total	54,364	55,225	...	861	..	...
Aggregate	6,49,547	6,49,541	...	..	6	...

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

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F. L. McAFEE,
Auditor and Public Accountant,
9, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD BROOCHES.—A select assortment of the newest designs in Lace and Fichu Brooches, all Gold, or set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Emeralds, Sapphires, and every variety of gems. All Gold Horse Shoes from Rs. 12. Fancy patterns set with Pearls, from Rs. 17. Diamond Brooches from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

IN addition to Saturday's telegraphic advices chronicled in our last report, further messages through Reuter, under that day's date, give the following news:—Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97½; but the market rates of discount in London were advanced ⅛ per cent., say to 1 per cent. on Short Bills, and to 2 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 99¾ *ex coupon.*

The Wheat Market was dull; but Friday's rates still ruled, both for No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool. Bombay Linseed was worth 40s. 6d. per quarter Ex Quay, on the spot; and 39s. 6d. to arrive.

American Arrival Cotton in Liverpool was 1-32d. higher in all positions excepting the most distant, in which the advance was only 1-64d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 3 31-32d. for September deliveries and 4 3-64d. for January-February, October and November deliveries being quoted the same as for the current month. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was estimated on Friday at 2,520,000 bales, and that of East Indian at 239,000 bales; these figures showing a falling off of 50,000 bales, and 9,000 bales, respectively, compared with those wired on the previous Friday.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 11,04,206
" " Branches	Dec.	" 3,01,331
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 46,02,735
Government Securities	"	" 31,825
Loans "	"	" 3,54,742
Bills Discounted	"	" 9,16,009
Cash with other Banks	"	" 96,295
Cash and Currency Notes	"	" 44,00,519

The principal feature in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued this afternoon, and which embraces only four days of the past week owing to holidays, is the large addition of some 46 lakhs to Private Deposits in that short period. It is noticable, however, as indicating the approaching termination of what, since shipping facilities have been afforded by Dock accommodation, has been an unusually dull time that the item of the Bills Discounted had increased considerably, while in Loans there had been a material increase, these two items reducing the falling off in the trade demand to 33½ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 12¾ lakhs in the week preceding. The Cash Balance, however, stood on last Thursday evening at 395 lakhs or 44 lakhs more than was held on the previous Saturday, having been also helped by a considerable accession to Government Deposits at the head office.

COTTON has been quiet in tone, and Bengals have declined in value Rs. 2 per candy, other descriptions being unchanged. Business has, as usual, been upon a small scale, exporters having bought only 500 bales, say 400 Oomra, at Rs. 173½-75, and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 161; and the takings of the Mills having been confined to 400 bales, say 300 Bhownugger, at Rs. 176; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 147½ per candy.

The news received from the Cotton-growing districts by wire this morning is not of a satisfactory tenor on the whole, inasmuch as more or less rain had fallen over the whole of the area since last Thursday; and although no further particular damage to the crop is reported, the necessity for a spell of fine weather had naturally become more pressing meantime. The heaviest fall in the Bengal circle had been 3 in. 38 cents., at Cawnpore, where the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening, and where the weather had become bright, this morning, with no sign of rain. In the Oomra circle, 5 in. '08 cents at Julgaum, was the largest quantity registered; the plants in that district, however, were still flourishing; at Dhulia they were shedding bolls; as they were also at Khangaum and Barsee, and, partially, at Nagpore; but break in the weather was much needed throughout the circle. The crop at Barsee, like that at Oomrawuttee, is expected to be a three-quarter one. At Broach the plants looked well, but fine weather was wanted for weeding. In the Dhollera circle, the principal fall—just 3 inches—had been at Bhownugger, and a break was needed, as it also was at Wudwan, the plants, however, continuing to flourish in both districts; but at Dhollera proper (where the total fall has been much above the season's average) the resowing of the crop had been stopped by a further fall of 95 cents.

WHEAT has been dull, with only a small export business passing; but prices are unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers on the basis of previous rates, in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	45	bales.
Wheat	13,590	cwts.
Linseed	3,600	"
Rapeseed	9,022	"
Poppyseed	728	"
Groundnuts	1,567	"
Castorseed	3,239	"
Rice	1,797	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and still very dull for September-October shipment. Business has been done for immediate shipment to Dunkirk, at 10s. per ton; for October shipment to Antwerp, at 10s. 6d.; for September-October shipment to Hamburg, at 12s. 3d., and October-November shipment to the same port, at 12s.; and for November shipment, to Genoa and Marseilles, at 12s. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the holidays with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2⅝d. for Demand, at which rates there was no enquiry; and on receipt of Calcutta telegrams quoting 1-32d. higher than was current here, our rates hardened to that extent, at which there was a limited enquiry for near, and 1-32d. higher for November, delivery. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 2 13-16d. ready, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for the new year, at which we heard of little Paper offering; and the market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2⅝	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·55½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at a considerable advance on last Thursday evening's rates for Fours, our closing quotations being 104⅝ for cash; 104½ for the coming settlement; and 104¼ for the October account, 100, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet; but the scrip of a few Cotton mills has advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 at our revised quotations. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 860. Treacher & Co. have advanced to the same extent at Rs. 820. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,015 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 15, as compared with the statement of September 10, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 10. Rs.	Sept. 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,61,841	55,66,047
Do. do. at Branches	30,82,515	27,81,184
Other Deposits	4,50,11,110	4,96,13,815
Post Bills	5,567	5,567
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,01,016	26,07,175
Rs. ...	6,89,12,049	7,42,23,818
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,20,42,280	1,20,74,105
Cash Credits on do. do.	79,92,371	75,05,554
Loans do. do. do.	69,37,981	72,92,723
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,318	561
Bills Discounted and purchased	63,10,479	72,26,488
Stamps, &c.	15,066	15,019
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 6,77,562		
Applied in reduction .... " 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion	....	......
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,16,790	2,13,094
Cash and Currency Notes	3,51,03,193	3,95,02,712
Rs. ...	6,83,12,049	7,42,23.818

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 18.

10 p.m.	76·8

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	75·6
2 p.m.	76·0
4 p.m.	76·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DE SOUZA—September 19, at "De Souza Lodge," Girgaum, Eugenia, the beloved wife of Luis J. E. de Souza, B.A., LL.B. Funeral at 8 a.m, to-day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

PEARSE—September 18, at Poona, Florence Godfrey (Tossie) the dearly loved younger daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. N. Pearse, aged 18 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BEGBIE—GARSTIN—At St Michael's, Stockwell, A S Begbie, I S C, to Rhoda, daughter of late Lieut-Col H M Garstin, D A A G for the Peshawur Division.

DEAS—RUSSELL—Aug 27, at Christ Church, Crookham, Archibald, son of D S DEAS, of Merton, Surrey, to Constance, daughter of late R H Russell, B C S, and granddaughter of G E Russell, late Member of Council, Madras.

FAYRER—STEWARD—Aug 31, at St Mary Abbotts, Kensington, by the Rev Canon Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea, assisted by the Hon and Rev E Carr Glyn, Captain James Outram Spens Fayrer (5th Goorkha Rifles), third son of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K C S I, to Katharine, fourth daughter of Frederic W Steward, Esq, of 13, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington.

McCLINTOCK—POYNDER—Aug 24, at St Mary's Church, Portsea, Lieut-Col W G W McClintock, of the Princess of Wales' Own Yorkshire Regt, to Mary Frances, daughter of Rev L Poynder, formerly Chaplain in India.

ROBERTSON—WOOD—Aug 26, at the parish church, Falkland, C Robertson, M D, Birmingham, son of Lieut-Col J Robertson, C I E, President, Simla Municipality, to Rosa, daughter of Major W Wood, The Palace, Falkland.

SMITH—LANDALE—Aug 29, at Mayfield-terrace, Edinburgh, A Smith, of Whitchester, Berwickshire, to Ida Florence, daughter of W Landale, formerly of Luttiepore, Bhaugulpore, Bengal.

DEATHS.

BELE—Accidentally drowned by boat capsizing on the river Mohunudee, Lieut A Bele, R E, son of H Bele, of Onslow Gardens, S W, late B C S, aged 23.

HAY—Aug 31, at Malvern Wells, Anne Owen Hay, daughter of the late Capt Robert Hay, H E I C S, aged 75.

SILL—Aug 20, at Torquay, Elizabeth, widow of H Sill, Surgn 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 80.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1892.

THE administration report of the Railway Department, Bombay Presidency, which was issued yesterday, shows the length of railways sanctioned at the end of 1891 to be five thousand seven hundred and ninety-one miles, of which five thousand five hundred and forty-eight were open for traffic on March 31st of last year. The additional length sanctioned was an extension of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porebunder Railway from Jetalsar to Rajkot, a distance of forty-six miles. Three sections, aggregating upwards of sixty-eight miles, were opened during 1891-92, the length of line open for public traffic being five thousand six hundred and forty-seven miles, whilst at the end of the year, two hundred and twenty miles were under construction, and eight hundred and ninety-nine were either under survey or had already been surveyed. The chapter on lines under survey or projected is an interesting one. It opens with a note on Mr. Bulkley's scheme for a Bombay and South Coast railway. Originally this line was proposed to run for fifty miles from the Mumbra station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Nagothna in the Kolaba district; but when plans and estimates for a length of thirty-four and a-half miles only were submitted, Government considered that the project required material alterations, and as it only dealt with part of the scheme in respect of which a conditional concession had been granted, they declined to pass any order on it. Thus the whole project collapsed on the last day of last year. During the year an application for a concession was made for a steam tramway, forty miles in length, to run from Kolhad by way of Roha, Chaul and Alibag to Mandveh, from whence a steam ferry was to run to Bombay. No conclusion had been arrived at when the year closed, and the project was then, and, we believe, is still under the consideration of Government. Surveys in connection with feeder lines form a very prominent feature in the year's record. Foremost of these is the thirty-five mile line from Nasirabad to Kekri, which was suggested by the necessity for relief-work owing to the failure of the last year's monsoon. The officers of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway have been entrusted with the carrying out of the project The directors also made proposals regarding a scheme for extending railways through Central India and Rajputana, reaching into the Punjab. The proposed lines were to be in continuation of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway and the lines contemplated by the Gwalior and Jeypur Darbars. The question was referred to the Government of India, who suggested a new standard gauge line from the Chambal river to Delhi, instead of the conversion of the line of the existing railway.

The year was not favourable for new projects. The same company also offered to commence at once with a Bhartpore-Delhi line; but correspondence with the Secretary of State, as to the immediate construction of the whole line from Rutlam to Delhi, came in the way. Connected with the Gaekwar's railway, several extensions were projected, among them a line from Dabhoi to Khakaria, which being condemned as threatening the chord line which sooner or later is to connect Baroda and Godhra, gave place to an alternative plan. A branch of the Dabhoi line from Bahadurpur to the Songir State quarries was also projected, and other sections measuring altogether about thirty-five miles. The last of these was to communicate with the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porebunder Railway; but the matter is only in the initial stage, and the proposal may give rise to many difficult questions. Five other extensions of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India are, or were, under consideration, the greatest of these, the Tapti Valley Railway, being a little over two hundred and fifty miles long. The promoters of the Ahmedabad-Dholera Railway have, until the 31st December of the present year, to revive their now dormant scheme, which for the Ahmedabad-Prantij section, a new survey will probably be necessary. This is to form part of a series of feeder lines, and such being the case the Government of India has asked that it shall be constructed of the metre gauge. The Nadiad-Kapadvanj project was rejected, but for the Broach-Jambusar line it is believed the Gaekwar will provide the necessary capital. Among the lines on which satisfactory progress is being made are the Palanpur-Deesa, the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porebunder extension, the Mysore Railway and the Kurnool Road section. The Rao of Cutch is contemplating the construction of forty miles of railway between Mandvi and Bhuj, and as the Bellary-Kistna branch which is likely to be constructed may promise a larger measure of success than when it was first submitted. It would have been convenient for reference if the traffic and revenue accounts of the whole of the railways in the Presidency had been aggregated, besides being published under the separate head of each railway. It is found, however, as the reward of diligent search, that the net increase in earnings on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was over seventy-one lakhs in the year, and that the number of passengers increased by five hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and twenty-five; the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway have earned ten lakhs more than the previous year by goods traffic, and carried four hundred and eighty-one thousand two hundred and ninety-one more passengers; the Rajputana-Malwa line earned thirty-eight lakhs more, and the Southern Mahratta shows an improvement of eight and a-half lakhs.

These figures are not readily abstracted from the reports, since each railway has its own peculiar method of sending in its returns, and each seems to vie with the other in the construction of a labyrinth of columns and tables which may or may not be very simple to those who deal with them regularly. Generally, however, it appears that the year has been one of progress, and an increase in earnings both from goods and coaching has been effected. In coaching the increase is principally in the third-class passengers, the native population each succeeding year displaying its growing appreciation of railways. The first and second-class passengers have been practically the same throughout the Presidency, the intermediates and the thirds both having increased. Those portions of the Report which deal with accidents to permanent way, rolling stock, and passengers are somewhat more bulky than would be imagined. There were one thousand two hundred and eleven train accidents, as compared with one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight in the previous year, and in these twenty-three passengers were killed and eighty-eight injured; of railway servants eleven were killed and fifty-five injured, the totals of all classes being thirty-four killed, and one hundred and forty-three injured, against four killed and thirty-eight wounded last year. This startling increase was, of course, due to the terrible accident which occurred at Nagpur. The other casualties to trains were but slight. Of flood damages there were many. The Great Indian Peninsula, most fortunate in this respect, suffered comparatively no loss; but the Bombay-Baroda and Central India has so many disasters that it has been necessary to devote a separate appendix of nine pages to their enumeration. The Rajputana-Malwa line sustained four obstructions; the Southern Mahratta Railway eight, and all the minor lines have to record flood damages of greater or less degree. It is to be feared that the damage from floods during the present monsoon will far exceed even that of last year. Floods are the penalty which India has to pay for an abundant rainfall. On the other hand copious rain makes the crops which the railways carry to market.

THE Silver Question continues to receive a large share of attention in England and in some of the papers, particularly those devoted to the consideration of financial topics, the views recently expressed by Sir David Barbour in his letter to Sir W. H. Houldsworth, are discussed at great length, though perhaps not entirely without bias. The *Economist*, for example, gives no quarter to the Indian Finance Minister who dares in face of English opinion to uphold bi-metallism as a panacea for the evil. But without expressing an opinion as to the propriety of international bi-metallism we may be permitted to express astonishment that the *Economist*, of all papers in the world, should be angry with Sir D. Barbour for not being able "to preserve a perfectly unbiassed mind." Is it not very much the case of the grimy pot overloading the kettle with reproaches for the crime of being black? Sir David's statement that a common standard of value for England and India is essential for the well-being of the latter country is stigmatised as "utterly erroneous," and with that assumption of superiority, against which Sir Theodore Hope properly protests, he is practically told that he knows no more about Indian than international finance. It is all very well to sneer at Anglo-Indians who favour bi-metallism as men "who have not a living knowledge of what they write about," but as Sir T. Hope pertinently asks, "Can Sir John Strachey, Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir David Barbour, and others well-known be said to pick up ideas of business only at second hand?" Sir Theodore makes a suggestion which, while it has not been received with much favour in London, will be highly approved in India. He urges with good reason that India should be allowed to appear by her own delegates at the coming International Monetary Conference, and to enter, if she thinks fit, into an international agreement with other States, "which shall in no way pledge or compromise the United Kingdom." Of the ability or power of the India Council to do much he is utterly sceptical. "A totally new departure alone will meet the case—to let India herself deal with her own difficulties." As a contribution to the controversy, Mr. Donald Graham sends to the *Times* a quotation from a letter received by him from Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, in which that gentleman suggests that Mr. Mackay and his friends have "not quite mastered the subject they are talking about," and then goes on to say quite calmly that when the rupee is at 1s. it will fall no lower, and the fluctuations will come to an end.

EMIN PASHA is reported to be on his beam-ends in the territory south of the Albert Edward Nyanza, dependant upon the Arabs for support, and unable to move until aid reaches him. This is, if possible, a worse plight than he was in, when in January 1887, Stanley set out in quest of him. He had, owing to the Mahdist revolt, then been cut off from communication with any other part of civilized Africa for something like three years. It is not yet three years since he was conducted safely to Zanzibar and urged to return to Europe; but he declined, electing to pursue his Central African experiences. The story of his career from the time of his recovery from the effects of his walk out of the window of a Bagamoyo bungalow, to the present, is soon told. All the doctors with the exception of Surgeon Parke had given him up, but through constant care he recovered, and three months later—March 1890—he entered the German service under Major Wissman, the Imperial Commissary at Zanzibar. His salary was to be the equivalent of a thousand pounds, and the mission with which he was entrusted was to conclude treaties with tribes in the interior, to open up the Bagamoyo-Mpwapwa route to the Victoria Nyanza, and there to establish a terminal station. Far from following his instructions he systematically disobeyed them, and in the middle of December of the same year Major Wissmann was compelled to recall him. Emin's porters had already deserted him; his mission was pronounced a failure, and when he reached Usambiro he was ordered at once to return. He ignored the order and struck out a line for himself. After endeavouring to prove himself right and Major Wissmann in the wrong, he entered the British sphere of influence, and a correspondence on the subject passed between the German and British Governments. He stated that he desired to recover the ivory which Stanley and his party had compelled him to forsake. The Imperial Governor of East Africa reported to his Government that Emin Pasha, at the beginning of July last year, had left the Albert Edward Nyanza and had gone to the Albert Nyanza. The German Ambassador in London officially informed Lord Salisbury of the fact, the Ambassador adding that Emin by thus entering England's sphere of influence had disobeyed his express instructions, and that the Imperial Government in these circumstances must disavow all responsibility for his enterprise. This was formally notified in the official *Reichsanzeiger* of November last. From that time until now nothing particular has been heard of him, except reports of his death, and, we presume, nothing but the confirmation of these reports at an early date will now be heard of him unless a new expedition should be organed to relieve him. He is no longer a servant of the German Government, and they no longer consider themselves under any obligation to succour him. If his whereabouts be correctly indicated by Reuter, he is nearer British than German territory. The Albert Edward Nyanza may be more readily approached by way of British territory than by German. His position to-day is presumably but a few days' march from that in which Stanley found him in 1889. Of course, there will be many an adventurous spirit auxious to set out to his assistance, and doubtless money would be forthcoming to despatch an expedition. It would be brutal to leave this man of "beetles and butterflies" to his fate; but it must be remembered that the last expedition cost twenty-eight thousand pounds and the lives of several hundred men.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting, which was first arranged last year, now promises to become a permanent institution. With a strong working Committee, and Messrs. Steuart and Procter as joint honorary secretaries, this year's meeting promises to be a highly successful one. There are twenty-one athletic events on the programme; and twelve mounted competitions, in addition to the usual racquets, golf, tennis and bowling contests. Four cups are offered and an unlimited variety of other prizes.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, an application was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley for probate of the last will (with five codicils thereto) of Sir Tharia Topun, by Lady Janbai, his widow, who was also an executrix of the will with Moosabhoy Tharia, eldest son of the deceased by a former wife. The assets were stated to be under the value of Rs. 7,13,000. Moosabhoy disputed the validity of the last three codicils, alleging that the execution of them was obtained by the undue influence of Lady Janbai. He prayed that probate of the will, dated 14th January, 1886, and of the first two codicils, may be granted to him jointly with Lady Janbai, or alone to him as the court may deem fit. The hearing of the petition was proceeded with during the day.

MR. NAOROJI, M.P., who since his election has become an interesting figure, writes the *Yorkshire Herald*, has just been giving a concise definition of the Parsee religion which he professes. "It is," he says, "a pure monotheism. Its morality is all comprehended in three words, which in English can be translated by six words, namely: pure thought, pure word, pure deed. The word 'pure' embraces general character and every kind of goodness. We are monogamists. Our theological creed is—one God; our social code is—one wife; and our moral code is, in one word—purity. Priesthood has, of course, superadded a great many ceremonies, and we have taken a great number of ceremonies from the Hindoos; these, however, we are getting rid of."

THE Central Provinces Season Reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks.—Rain with high wind has continued, and the weather has been unusually cool. In the rice districts prospects are very favourable, the only qualification being that excessive rain has caused damage on heavy land in part of the Bilaspur district. But the accounts of the cotton and juar crops are less hopeful. Weeding has been impeded and the plants are generally suffering. A break is much needed, especially in the Nimar, Wardha and Nagpur districts.

THE *Financial News* of August 25 observes:—The India Council has screwed up its courage to the sticking point again. A week or two ago it refused to allot bills below 1s. 3d. per rupee, and now it declines to come down to 1s. 2½d. There were tenders, yesterday, for more than the Rs. 35,00,000 offered, the highest being for Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 2½d., while Rs. 25,00,000 were asked for at 1s. 2 15-32d. None of these offers were accepted, and the only business done was a special allotment of Rs. 14,000 at 1s. 2⅜d. How long the Council may adhere to its resolution it is impossible to say. Once upon a time it refused to allot for five consecutive weeks, and just when the market was at the last gasp for drafts, it gave in, thus losing its opportunity. No doubt, we shall witness the same infirmity of purpose again.

Vanity Fair says:—Lord Kimberley is likely to find his new post at the India Office anything but a sinecure during the next few months. Apart altogether from the frontier question, which will need some very skilful handling for some time to come, there are important matters of internal policy pressing forward for attention. The Indian Currency Association has spread itself all over the country, and is backed in such a way that it will not take long to prove that it means business, and business which must be speedily attended to. Another financial question of some interest is also to the fore. A feeling has grown up that the proportion of revenue contributed by the various provincial Governments to the treasury of the Government of India should be equalised. At present, to take the two extremes, the native States pay only about 5 per cent., while in Bengal the rate is often as high as 80 or 90 per cent. of the public income; which things being so, it is a matter for national congratulation that Lord Ripon is not to have the handling of them, as at one time seemed likely.

THE following recently proved wills are announced:—Mr. William James Goode, of 18, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, £114,000; Mr. Charles John Bunyon, 37, Phillimore-gardens, £99,000; Mr. George Jeffkins, of Marrowells, Oatlands Park, Walton-on-Thames, £78,000; Miss Adelaide Ellen Isabella Bentink, of 53, Brunswick-road, Brighton, and of Nice, £58,000; Mr. John Hoyle, of Wheelton, and West Lawn, Chorley New-road, Lostock, Lancashire, £45,000; Mr. Richard William Selby-Lowndes, J.P., of Elmers, Bletchley, Bucks, £25,000; Dona Christina Baroley Jimenez de Soler, Countess de la Diana, of Matanzas, Cuba, £22,000; Mrs. Ann Wright, of 20, Phillimore-gardens, £8,992; Hon. Mrs. Isabella Jane Tottenham, widow of Col. C. J. Tottenham, J.P., D.L., £5,627; Dame Virginia Goldsmid, of 105, Piccadily, and of Somerhill, Kent, £5,464; Sir John Lees, Bart., £3,471; Mr. William Paterson, B.C.S., £2,535.

IN his introduction to the new edition of "Barnaby Rudge," just issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Charles Dickens the younger gives not a few interesting particulars of the story's inception and progress. "Barnaby's" birth, it will be news to many to hear, was productive of trouble. Dickens originally intended the novel to take shape by instalments, to be written while both "Pickwick" and "Oliver Twist" were being completed. This proved, however, beyond the author's powers, and "Barnaby Rudge" was consequently first held over till 1838, again postponed from February of that year, and finally abandoned (so far as Mr. Bentley, the publisher, was concerned) in 1839. Then followed an arrangement with Messrs. Chapman and Hall, by which "Barnaby" was to see the light in ten monthly numbers. But a further modification of the writer's plans was found necessary, and the story eventually made its appearance, as all students of Dickens are aware, in "Master Humphrey's Clock," which serviceable framework had already been the means of introducing "The Old Curiosity Shop" to the public. The original manuscript of "Barnaby Rudge," the famous novelist's son tells us, is now in the South Kensington Museum.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The cholera has appeared in Galicia and notably at Cracow.

The epidemic continues to decrease in Russia, and is slightly improving at Hamburg.

MEETING OF PARNELLITES.

At a meeting of Parnellites, held at Limerick yesterday, a resolution was passed that Home Rule should not be accepted unless an amnesty for the dynamiters is included.

EMIN PACHA.

It is reported that Emin Pacha is in a destitute condition, dependent on the Arabs to the south of the Albert Edward Nyanza, and unable to move until aid reaches him.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that a convention between Russia and China has been agreed to which arranges for the establishment of Russian Consulates in Central China and also in Manchuria and Mongolia, the object being the ousting of British commerce from those parts.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 19.

The Amir's reply reached Simla late on Saturday evening, but several papers have been the victims of a hoax in the matter; the London *Standard* going so far as to publish a summary of the reply in its Saturday morning issue. The Amir in his reply states that he has issued orders to Gul Mahomed to evacuate Wana and Waziristan generally, as the Viceroy has expressed a desire that such a step should be taken. His Highness thinks it very kind of the Viceroy to allow the Afghans to remain in possession of the other doubtful points, such as Asmar and Chageh, pending a conference with Lord Roberts. The order for Gul Mahomed's withdrawal directs him to retire to the neighbourhood of the Ab-i-istadah, a lake twenty miles south-east of Mukur, on the Ghazni-Kandahar road. As to the proposed mission, the Amir repeats that he has always wanted one, and thinks it most desirable that the frontier should be settled. He will, he adds, have much pleasure in receiving Lord Roberts; but he cannot fix a precise date until the current troubles with the Hazaras are at an end, but directly they are over, his Highness will write to the Viceroy regarding the date of the conference.

THE ISAZAIS AND HASHIM ALI.

A Jirgah of the Madhu Khel and Hassanzai sections of the Isazai tribe came into camp and had an interview with Sir William Lockhart the day before yesterday, and went back yesterday. It has not been made known that anything of importance was communicated by them, but they left apparently fully impressed that the surrender of Hashim Ali Khan is the only thing that can avert the expedition and their ruin, and that the Government intends to be firm on this point. Whether this will have the desired effect of bringing in Hashim Ali remains to be seen; but, doubtless, now that this is firmly impressed on the minds of the clansmen, all possible pressure will be brought to bear on Hashim Ali by them, to induce him to come in and give himself up to Sir William Lockhart.

THE MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 19.

The case in which Mr. Balakistnama Chetty, a Madras Municipal Commissioner, was charged with defaming Dr. Cook, the Health Officer, resulted in the accused being to-day fined Rs. 250, or in default two months' simple imprisonment.

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT CUP RACE.

The Governor of Madras rode his Private Secretary's horse Gold in the Ootacamund Hunt Cup Race on Saturday.

LANDSLIP ON THE NILGIRI RAILWAY WORKS.

Seven persons were killed by a landslip on the Nilgiri Railway works on Saturday.

BURMA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 19.

Two dacoits in Thayetmyo district have killed Shwe Maung, the well known dacoit leader.

Tidings also comes of quarrels in camp of the once famous Taukta, and it is expected the rest of his gang will soon be broken up.

At a recent durbar at Bhamo, the Chief Commissioner congratulated soldiers and civilians on the result of their operations last year in the Kachin Hills. During the coming cold season, he said the work will be continued steadily. Domestic slavery in the Kachin Hills would not be interfered with, but slavery by capture would not be allowed nor will Government capture slaves who fly from their master's house. The rate of tribute for the future will be fixed at Rs. 2-8 per household. He said he had reason to anticipate that the boundary between Burma and China would soon be settled amicably.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 19.

At the Southern India Rifle Meeting, the Army *vs.* Volunteers, for the Challenge Shield, at two, five, and eight hundred yards was fired this morning, and was won by the Volunteers with one thousand and twenty-nine points. The Army team scored nine hundred and ninety-three. The Volunteers were selected and coached by Colonel Leonard, Bangalore Rifles. Sergeant Davies, Madras Railway Volunteers, made the best aggregate score of 97 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅞
2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾ ex. div.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	38¼

CRICKET.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY VS. BOMBAY PARSEES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

An enormous amount of interest is being evinced in the big cricket match which began to-day on the Poona ground between the Bombay Presidency and the Bombay Parsees. The Poona Parsee Gymkhana had a tent for the members and their friends, but no other tents were allowed to be pitched, as there was no available space for the purpose. The northern and western boundary of the ground was lined with spectators several rows deep, behind them being strings of carriages with spectators perched on the top. The verandahs of the Gymkhana were well packed. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were present. Colonel Rhodes was to have captained the Presidency team, but as he could not play, being indisposed, Dr. Trask captained, and Mr. Usborne took Colonel Rhodes' place in the team. Mr. Carnegy of Bombay, played instead of Captain Cox, while Messrs. Anderson and Wilkins, replaced Captain Newnham and Mr. George. With the exception of these changes the Presidency team was the same as that which played in the previous match at Bombay. The Parsee team was exactly the same as before. Patel, their captain, still being unwell, Pavri captained the team. The match commenced punctually at 11-30, the wicket being in excellent condition. The Europeans won the toss and went in first, and remained at the wickets till tiffin-time, when they were all got out for 108. Steel and Trask who went in first played steadily and correctly, but none of the others appeared to be at home. When batting Sprott was twice let off. The Parsees went in after lunch, and were all dismissed for 101 by five o'clock, when the rain came down in a smart shower rendering it impossible to play any more. To-day Raikes was in great form, and bowled splendidly. He took seven wickets, and would, no doubt, have had even a better analysis than that shown below, had several catches, which were dropped, been held. Three catches were very easy ones. Curiously enough, eighteen was the top score made on either side. The following are the scores:—

PRESIDENCY TEAM.

First Innings.

Steel, c Machlivala, b Bapasola	18
Trask, b R Mody	18
Poore, c D Kanga, b Writer	11
Wilkins, b Writer	13
Sprott, b Pavri,	10
Usborne, b Pavri	10
Raikes, b Pavri	0
Carnegy, c Pavri, b R Mody	4
Lowis, b R Mody	0
Clark, not out	8
Anderson, run out	10
Extras	6
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
M Kanga	65	25	2	0
Pavri	77	25	6	3
R Mody	65	20	6	3
Bapasola	30	11	2	1
Writer	30	16	2	2
Gagrat	5	5	0	0

PARSEE ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

M. Kanga, c Usborne, b Raikes	13
Machlivala, l-b-w b Raikes	15
D Mody, c Anderson, b Lowis	10
Gagrat, b Raikes	3
D Kanga, c and b C Clark	10
Pavri, b Raikes	0
Cooper, b Raikes	18
R Mody, b Raikes	12
Spencer, b Raikes	0
Bapasola, not out	11
Writer, c Trask, b Clark	0
Extras	9
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Raikes	125	34	10	7
Clark	65	29	5	2
Carnegy	20	14	0	0
Lowis	15	5	0	1
Anderson	20	10	2	0

Raikes also bowled two no balls.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, has been granted one month's extension of leave.

The Rest camp at Khundwa will be opened for trooping on the 22nd inst., and that at Podanore will be ready for the reception of troops on the 16th inst.

Lieut. R. H. Massie, R. A., No. 5, Bo. M. B., has been ordered forthwith to Mekran, to take charge of the two guns of that battery now with the Mekran Escort.

The undermentioned are temporarily attached to complete the regiments to field service strength. 31st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenants D. A. C. Brownlow, 21st, and G. De H. Smith, 45th Bengal Infantry. 1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants A. J. N. Harward, 10th, and G. Watling, 16th Bengal Infantry. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants O. W. Carey, 28th, and A. H. Gorden, 32nd Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenant W. F. C. Cold-Beck, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and Surgeon-Captain F. P. Maynard, Indian Medical Service, out of India for 12 and 6 months, respectively, on private affairs. Lieutenant E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, Border Regiment, to Rangoon, for one month on private affairs; and Lieutenant H. S. Shaw, 42nd Gurkhas, to Calcutta and Darjeeling, for 6 months, to study the language.

The following officers have been warned for service with the regiments mentioned, to complete them to field service strength:—30th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. P. S. Dunsford, 2nd Bengal Infantry. 4th Sikhs.—Lieutenants W. Beadon, Corps of Guides, and C. M. L. Porteous, 9th Bengal Infantry. 1-5th Gurknas.—Lieutenants E. D. Money and W. J. Ryder, 1st Gurkhas. 2-5th Gurkhas.—Lieutenants J. M. Home and W. D. Turner, 2nd Gurkhas.

The following appointments are sanctioned.—19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Abbott to be Commandant, vice Biscoe vacated; Major E. Bruce to be 2nd in command; Major Young and Captain Massy to move up in grade succession; Captain S. D. Gordon to be Squadron Commander remaining seconded: Captain E. H. Rivett-Carnac to be Squadron Commander, sub. *pro tem.* 3rd Punjab Cavalry. Lieutenant H. Kennedy to be Adjutant. 9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant J. H. G. S. Chisholm, Devonshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

It has been finally decided to muster out the 26th Bo. N. I. at Neemuch on the 1st Oct., on the same conditions as were allowed to Bengal regiments and to the 24th Bo. I. The new corps will be formed as a frontier regiment of the best fighting material obtainable and as a class corps. Neemuch will be garrisoned by a Wing of the 20th Bo. I. from Nasirabad until the following season, when the new 26th Regt. will be ready to take its place on the frontier line, in relief of the 2nd Bo. Grenadiers, now standing fast for another year. The Wing of the 20th Regt. will be moved to Neemuch by rail, towards the end of this month. The Meemuch Garrison will then consist of two batteries of Artillery, two companies of the 2nd Gloster Regt., the 1st Bo. L., and a Wing of the 20th Bo. I.

In connection with the Port Officership of Calcutta, observes *Fairplay*, it is rather amusing to see the way in which the Government of India in the Military (Marine) Department contradicts itself. On the 18th September last year it was stated that the "appointment is tenable for five years only, by the present or any future incumbents," while on the 23rd May last it was announced that "Lieutenant Petley will be succeeded by a duly qualified officer of the Royal Indian Marine, whose tenure of the appointment will similarly be limited to five years, unless special reasons exist for extending it." The Hooghly pilots, who know what is best for them, see "special reasons" for having confidence in Lieutenant Petley and do not want to lose him; but the Military (Marine) Department think otherwise, notwithstanding that on the 25th March, 1891, the secretary of that Department wrote that "the Governor-General in Council, after a careful consideration of the subject, has decided that Lieutenant Petley's appointment shall be permanent." The case, it is believed, will be presented to Parliament, when these contradictory deliverances will have to be explained.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

WELCOME THE ST. LEGER.

'Tis in the showery month of April, when the chilling winds of March linger o'er the plains, that the race for the Two Thousand Guineas is usually decided on that treeless waste—Newmarket Heath. Too frequently the Derby is run under a tropical sun, and the dusty downs of Surrey only add to the discomfort of the thirsty—not to say parched—and disconsolate sportsman. One privilege can never be taken from an Englishman. He is always at liberty to grumble and growl about the weather. It is usually too cold for "The Guineas," and too hot on Derby Day. September—the month reserved for the St. Leger—the oldest of the classic contests for three-year-olds—frequently provides the happy medium so far as regards temperature and surroundings. Deluges such as descended when Blair Athol won the "Sellinger" in 1864, and when Robert the Devil reversed the Derby form with Bend Or twelve years ago, are happily of rare occurrence. We realise little of the ethereal mildness of spring on the "Guineas day." The delights of "leafy June" are not always apparent at Epsom, but the calm glory of September is majestic. The days may be short, and autumn may be nodding o'er the pastures, but for all that a fine September day—a fine Leger day—is simply delicious. The farmer has gathered his harvest; the sportsman has been invigorated by his tramp o'er the moors; and the lover of thoroughbred horses—who has no other hobby horse—is jaded to death by the mediocre racing he has seen since Goodwood. The farmer, the all-round sportsman, and the monomaniac of the turf all meet on Town Moor. The Tyke—the most horse-loving of Britishers is there too. In fact, everybody who either dotes on a horse or can enjoy a holiday on a racecourse wends his way to the great Doncaster gathering. No race meeting of the long year fills so many country seats with guests. All Yorkshire entertains somebody or other, for "T' Leger" is just as much a recognised institution in the north as the "Darby" is in the south. The history of the latter race has been written by Mr. Louis Henry Curzon, but the full, true, and particular story of the former event has yet to be penned.

THE BIRTH AND CHRISTENING OF THE ST. LEGER.

There was once a saint called St. Leodigarius, a name which Dean Hole once said had been modernised into St. Leger, a term which this witty ecclesiastic remarked was not altogether associated with the ascetic. But St. Leodigarius has nothing to do with the St. Leger, which like the Derby received its title from a famous sportsman who resided at Doncaster. I must not anticipate. My pen is travelling at racehorse speed. Doncaster is an ancient hippic battle ground. So far back as 1703 the Doncaster Corporation decided that the Mayor should subscribe four guineas yearly for seven years towards a plate to be run for on the Doncaster course. At the expiration of that time the grant was increased to five guineas, while on July 27th, 1716, the Corporation voted £5 7s. 6d. towards a plate to be run for on the moor, to be called the Town's Plate, provided the neighbouring gentlemen would subscribe for a valuable plate to be competed for on the same moor. So says one of the county historians. The races continued, and in 1776 the St. Leger Stakes were founded, and the event was won by the Marquis of Rockingham's Allabaculia, while in 1777 the winner was Mr. Sothern's Bourbon. It is said, however, that neither of these contests was called the St. Leger. That title was not bestowed until 1778 when Sir T. Gascoigne's Hollandaise was the victor. The race was founded, as I have said, in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger of Park Hill, near Doncaster, and it was christened the St. Leger at the suggestion of the Marquis of Rockingham, at a dinner at the Red Lion, then the leading hotel in the town, out of compliment to the gallant officer with whom the race originated. The official *Racing Calendar* gives confirmation of this version. This Colonel St. Leger, commonly known as Handsome Jack, belonged to the St. Legers, which is the family of the Lords Doneraile of Ireland. He was a distinguished officer at the time when the Duke of York was the commander-in-chief, and was a friend and associate of the Prince of Wales—afterwards George IV. He was elevated to the post of Governor of Ceylon, but died very suddenly. He belonged to an extraordinary set of aristocratic wild Irishmen, who indulged in all kinds of extravagances, hard living and hard drinking. At one time he resided at Grangemellon, near Athy, and a writer in the second series of "Notes and Queries" declared that the peasantry believed that Colonel St. Leger often drove a coach and four after dark. The coachmen, footmen and horses were all said to be headless, and as some of the rustics avowed that they had seen this ghostlike cavalcade no one would travel by Grangemellon after dark. Thus Colonel St. Leger, a wild Irish officer of noble family, gave his name to this great race, and his house, Park Hill, supplied the title for the well-known Park Hill Stakes. Just in the same way the Earl of Derby lent his titular patronage to the great Epsom three-year-old struggle, and his mansion, the Oaks, afforded a name for the famous fillies' race.

THE ST. LEGER OF 1822.

Thus the race of 1892 is the 112th anniversary of the contest won by Allabaculia. Some of these races over the Town Moor constitute the most romantic and interesting chapters in the history of the Turf. The St. Leger of 1822 will ever remain one of the most entrancing tales of the Turf. One September day in 1822 John Jackson—a famous jockey of that era—was wandering about Doncaster in anything but a happy frame of mind. Seven times had he steered to victory the winner of the "Sellinger," and he had been indulging himself with the hope that he would have the honour of riding one of Mr. Gascoigne's pair. Mr. Gascoigne had won the St. Leger in 1811 with Soothsayer, and it was thought that Violet was the better of the two he had entered and could win. Mr. Gascoigne's horses were trained by William Croft in the same stable as Theodore, who had failed in his trial. Croft had determined that Theodore should not start, and that Jackson should be favoured with the mount on Mr. Gascoigne's selected. However, a backer wrote to Mr. Petie remonstrating with him for not sending Theodore, who had run well as a two-year-old, to the post. Mr. Petie, like a true sportsman, decided that Theodore should start, and consequently claimed the invaluable assistance of John Jackson. 'Twas this stroke of ill-fortune, as Jackson thought, that made him particularly down-hearted and disconsolate. Theodore's chance of success was positively jeered at. The horse was the laughing stock of the ring, and a big bookmaker had actually laid 100 guineas to a shilling walking stick against him. Wagers of £500 to £5 would not even tempt backers, for had not Mr. Petie actually made over his own bets.

HOW A 100 TO 1 CHANCE WON.

Knowing all this John Jackson, who had not the happy disposition of a Mark Tapley, was in anything but an amiable mood when he weighed out and went to find what he thought was a wretched crock. In a tempestuous mood Jackson sprang on his back and he probably felt that he would sooner be the pioneer of anyone of the other twenty-two competitors. When the word for the start was given, Jackson as usual got well away and forged Theodore to the front. The pace was very fast, but Jackson's surprise knew no bounds as he found that his horse was not headed. Jackson afterwards related the story of the race thusly:—"I lost all my temper and mystification; I turned my head for a moment; a crowd of horses were thundering close at my heels; the sight was terrific; the speed tremendous. Theodore pulled hard but I held him tight. Now my little fellow, said I to myself. Keep up this pace to the top of the hill and I don't care a straw for the whole lot. I felt as strong as a giant; I thought my arms were made of iron; and the blood rushed merrily through my veins, while my heart thumped at my ribs. Away we went at a rattling pace; I was first over the hill, and was never headed in any part of the race." Nearing home—by which I mean the judge's box—Theodore was challenged right and left, but Jackson's judgment, nerve, and skill stood him in excellent stead. Theodore would have run away with the race, but his jockey kept him in control. Jackson said: "I could see head after head advance as far as my boots on each side; and when I encouraged Theodore forwards I could see head after head glide beautifully backwards out of my sight." . . . They were getting near the judge's box now, and already there rose into the air the mighty roar of a myriad voices, and "Theodore! Theodore! Theodore!" was the cry. Violet's beat! Theodore wins! Bravo, Jackson! Petie! Petie! But Violet was not beaten; she made a rush that brought her up to Jackson's boots. Then he lifted his arm high—down came the whip. Theodore gave a bound like a deer and passed the post three-quarters of a length in front of the chesnut filly." Jackson was lionised, and his owner consoled. It was indeed a surprise, for not a favourite was placed. Theodore started at 100 to 1; odds of 50 to 1 were laid against Violet, the second, and 90 to 1 was tendered against the Duke of Leeds' colt by Comus, who finished third. The favourite, Mr. Powlett's Swap, was in such request, despite rumours of lameness, and the report that he was a four-year-old, that no more than 6 to 4 could be had about him. Mr. Powlett stood to win £40,000, and his groom and jockey £10,000 between them. Instead of winning Swap came in with the crowd, and to this day the victory of Theodore remains one of the mysteries of the Turf. Thus John Jackson rode his eighth winner of "T' Leger"—a record which is only beaten by Bill Scott, who was the jockey on the backs of Jack Spigot, Memnon. The Colonel, Rowton, Don John, Charles XII., Launcelot, Satirist, and Sir Talton Sykes—nine in all.

THE DOWNFALL OF PLENIPOTENTIARY.

The "Sellinger" of 1834 is a race which will never be forgotten. It was a year which witnessed the downfall of another great favourite, Mr. Batson's chesnut colt Plenipotentiary, by Emilius—Harriet, who had won the Derby in a canter by two lengths. Plenipotentiary was looked upon as the certain winner. He was regarded at that time as the horse of the century, and the Chifneys declared that he was a 5lb. better horse than ever Priam had been. An offer of £5,000 down or £1,000 a year as long as the horse lived were the terms which were held out to Mr. Batson to part with Plenipo., but he refused them with scorn. The horse reached Doncaster all right, and was ridden in some exercise gallops by the jockey, Pat Connolly, who was his pilot in the Derby. The horse remained in perfect health until just before the race, when it was found that he had been nobbled. How this dastardly deed was done and by whom will probably never be known. "Plenipo." was a difficult horse to saddle. His temper was well-nigh uncontrollable, but on the morning of the St. Leger he lay motionless in his box, and it was only after punishment that he would even get up. He was as quiet as an old sheep, and when Pat Connolly found himself astride of the son of Emilius he found that he was as stale as possible, and that he could hardly raise a gallop. The secret was well kept then, and has been preserved from that day to this. The "pride of the South, the terror of the North" was the idol of the moment, but the dream of wealth, in which Plenipo.'s backers had indulged, was soon dispelled. The shouts of "Plenipo." grew fewer and fainter as the race progressed and the small field swept along. Thousands of faces became as sickly pale as death when it was seen that "Plenipo." was beaten. This St. Leger was won by the Marquis of Westminster's Touchstone, a 40 to 1 chance, who was three lenghts in front of Bran, with General Chase third, and "Plenipo" the last but one. Calloway—Touchstone's jockey—was almost dumfounded when he saw that he was winning. He turned round to see if the rest of the field were following, or if they had been swallowed up by an earthquake. In the face of "Plenipo.'s" powers, Touchstone—game little creature as he was—ran unbacked, but ever afterwards he was a great favourite with the Marquis of Westminster. His Grace was not in the habit of selling his great horses. He was requested to name a price in order that Touchstone might be sent to the stud in Germany, and his reply was that "a German principality should not buy Touchstone." He was a great success at the Eaton stud, where his skeleton is preserved.

A BIG STRIDE TELLS AT DONCASTER.

On this victory of Touchstone I have still a few words to say. It is a proverb that "stride will tell" over such a long galloping course as Doncaster. It did tell when Mr. Beardsworth's Birmingham of 17 hands outstrode Mr. W. Chifney's Priam—the Derby hero—in 1830, and again when Mr. Mostyn's Queen of Trumps smothered Hornsea and nine others in 1835. Filho da Puta, the sire of Birmingham, was 16½ hands, and he rolled home from his opponents in 1815, and in 1819 the big coach-horse, Antonio, came rumbling to the fore, as the Druid wrote. In 1826 Lord Scarborough's Tarrare, by the celebrated Catton, ploughed his way through an ocean of mud, and big 'bus horse as he was easily defeated Lord Fitzwilliam's small and shapely Mulatto. In 1846 the St. Leger fell to Mr. Wm. Scott's bay colt, Sir Tatton Skyes, perhaps the ugliest animal that ever won a classic race. In 1863 Lord St. Vincent's Lord Clifden showed what length of stride would accomplish on this course for, like Kilwarlin in more recent times, he was left 100 yards behind at the start, and was even then guided to victory by consummate John Osborne.

LITTLE SUCCESSFUL HORSES AT DONCASTER.

There are, however, other St. Legers which have been won by little horses, who have beaten their longer-legged rivals. Touchstone was a case in point. Few of those who have examined the skeleton at Eaton Hall need be reminded that this horse stood no more than 15 hands 1½ inch. Touchstone's brother, Lancelot, who carried off the "Sellinger" in 1840 was a little horse, and Lord Westminster's Satirist, who won the next year, was smaller in stature than the Derby hero Coronation, whom he defeated. In 1843 Nutwith, who was 15½ hands, managed to lower the colours of two bigger and better horses in the late Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone and Lord Chesterfield's Prizefighter. In 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857 the victors Knight of St. George, Saucebox, Warlock, and Temperieuse were small horses. It is said that the late Mr. J. B. Morris went to Doncaster in 1854 with £15 and returned after Knight of St. George's victory with £15,000 owing to him. Again in 1862 Mr. Hawke's the Marquis conquered Mr. Merry's Buckstone—a bigger horse—and in 1876 Petrarch was able to baffle the long reach and tremendous rush of Wild Tommy, who ran better over the Town Moor than any other course. And now I find that I have not told you many other interesting yarns about the greatest race of the North. Therefore, I will continue to make "Sellinger" salad for my next letter.

MR. BEAUFORT AND THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th inst. Mr. Acworth calls my attention to the fact that the Currency Association petition contains no opinion as to the value at which the rupee is to be fixed. I am quite certain of it, and never said it did. But if I am not mistaken, in the explanatory speech of the President, which introduced the petition to the public, 1s. 6d. was the value suggested. Being absent from Bombay, I am unable to refer to the passage in Mr. Mackay's speech.

I am quite aware what the Association wants; but I differ with the proposals made. As I venture to do so I am told that I ought to be prepared with a counter one. Amateur proposals, and counter-proposals, on an important subject such as this one, carry no weight, and I prefer, as I stated some time ago, to refer it to expert opinion.—Yours, &c.,

A. F. BEAUFORT.

Poona, Sept. 18.

WANTED, A HISTORY OF THE HUNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Could any of your readers recommend the undersigned a good history of the Huns? They seem to have first come into prominent notice in connection with the Goths, though there is probably some authentic account of them prior to that time. Their advent on the eastern frontier of the Goths was undoubtedly an important factor in the making of Gothic history; and it is in view of that circumstance that their doings, at any rate in the fourth century, are of especial interest to the student of general history, but as far as I can make out their habits appear, on the whole, to have been pastoral rather than predatory. They pastured their lands in the neighbourhood of the Goths without molesting the latter. History does not seem to make any well-defined line of demarcation between the customs of these two peoples, but something more weighty than mere *indications* of similitude of habits and thought is, apparently, aimed at by the student of comparative history.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Z.

THE PROPOSED CLOSING OF THE INDIAN MINTS.

Last week, when discussing the programme of the Indian Monetary Association, says the *Economist* of Aug. 27, we endeavoured to show that the closing of the Indian mints against silver, instead of relieving the Government from the loss on exchange it now suffers, would be more likely to increase that loss. It has since been urged upon us that in arriving at this conclusion one important factor in the problem was left out of account. The closing of the mints, it is argued, would enable the Government to govern the exchange and fix a higher rate for its Council bills than it can now obtain. At present it is possible to make remittances to India either by shipping silver or by buying Council bills. Thus no one will pay more for the bills than it would cost him to buy silver and ship it to India. Consequently the price of silver determines the price which the bills will fetch. If, however, the Indian mints were closed against silver, that metal would cease to be available for remittance purposes, since in its uncoined state it could not be used for the payment of debts. People wishing to remit, therefore, would be compelled to do so by means of Council bills or telegraph transfers, and the Government would not only be able to sell those at higher prices, thus relieving itself from a portion of the loss on exchange, but by fixing the price at which it would sell, it would restrain within narrow limits the fluctuations in exchange.

Such is the theory, and it has an appearance of great reasonableness. In practice, however, the scheme would be almost certain to break down. Its weakness lies in this, that the Indian Government must in some way or other place here the 16,000,000*l.* or so required annually to meet its home charges. If it cannot or will not raise the money by the sale of Council bills or telegraph transfers, it will be compelled either to raise new gold loans or to remit specie, which in its case means silver. The former of these two alternatives to the present system is, however, one which the Indian Government would be slow to adopt at all, and could not adopt as a permanent expedient, while to remit silver while closing one of the chief markets for it, and thus forcing down its price, would involve a cost far in excess of that at present incurred. In practice, therefore, it would almost certainly be found that the Government could not long refuse to sell bills and transfers. Its necessities as a seller would be greater than the necessities of those who are now purchasers, because if the Indian Government stood out for what they thought too high price, they could devise other means of making their remittances. In the end, therefore, the Government would almost inevitably have to give way, and that after having still further disorganised the silver market and rendered the exchange for the time being more unstable than ever.

This would be all the more likely to be the result, because the effect of such an attempt to force up the exchange would be to turn the balance of trade less in favour of India. If the rupee were forced up in value to, say 1s. 6*d.*, the immediate result would be to increase the profit on imports into India, and to diminish the profit on exports. At the present rate of exchange the merchant who sells in India goods to the amount of Rs. 16,000, gets the equivalent of 1,000*l.*, but if the value of the rupee rose to 1s. 6*d.* and prices remained the same, he would get the equivalent of 1,200*l.* On the other hand, such a rise in the rupee would proportionately diminish the profits of exporters. Each 1,000*l.* obtained by the sale of goods here, which is at present equal to 16,000 Rs. would then be equal to less than 11,000 Rs. In time, of course, prices would adjust themselves to the altered conditions, but the immediate effect would be to stimulate imports and to restrict exports, thus diminishing the trade balance in favour of India, and the Indian Government would find that the demand for its bills was becoming restricted by its own efforts to force up exchange.

Other results, such as a restriction of India's trade with silver-using countries, would inevitably follow from the closing of the Indian mints. With these we purpose dealing at other time. At present it is merely the idea that by closing its mints the Indian Government will be able to fix and stereotype exchange at whatever figure it chooses that we wish to combat, and we have given the reasons why we look upon that as a delusive idea. When referring, however, to this proposed but mistaken remedy, it may not be out of place to call attention to the fact that the natural remedy for the fall in silver is now beginning to operate. Thus the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia has telegraphed this week that "thirty-six silver mines have ceased working in Idaho because of the decline in silver which has made mining unprofitable." And now that most prolific of all new sources of supply, the Australian Broken Hill, is being hard driven by the fall in the price of the metal. In his last report, which was submitted to the shareholders of the company of July 27, Mr. Howell, the general manager, writes:—"I cannot refrain from again calling your attention to the great difference which the unprecedented low prices that silver and lead have fallen to in the past year has made in the company's financial condition at this time. The great falling off in the market value of our products called for a greatly increased output for smelting purposes, consequently the producing capabilities of the mine and everything connected have been crowded and driven to the utmost, and in order to meet our requirements we have been compelled to take from the mine and undue proportion of the rich silver and lead ores. This, in my opinion, is not a wise course to pursue for any great length of time, for notwithstanding the fact that the mine is still looking very well, and that there are large bodies of high-grade ores in sight with favourable indications pointing to the discovery of others of a similar quality, it must nevertheless be borne in mind that even in this great mine these rich bodies of ores are exhaustible, and if the present heavy draft on this particular class of ore continues much longer it will be seriously felt. With our present limited ore-reducing facilities we shall be compelled to continue as we are doing and draw heavily upon our richest ores to enable us to pay our current expenses and dividends."

True, he goes on to speak of methods which may be adopted for the more economical working of the mine, and for treating profitably the refractory ores which it does not pay to deal with at present. But the fact remains that even the richest mines are feeling the fall in the price of silver keenly, and although that has led them to increase production, so as to make up in magnitude of output for the lower rate of profit, they cannot do this indefinitely, and it is an expedient to which the less rich mines cannot have recourse. It looks therefore as if a continuance of such low prices as have latterly prevailed would before long lead to a considerable restriction of production, and having suffered the ills resulting from the fall in silver so long, it would, we think, be wiser to wait a little and see if natural forces will not work out their cure than to venture upon heroic remedies which may prove worse than the disease.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Sept. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J C Veasey, BCS
Mr H G Sharp, BCS
Mr D O'Neill, B
Mr R E Acklow, B
Mr F J Marsden, B
Mr H A Sim, MCS
Mr E A Elwin, MCS
Mr C H B Buriton, M
Maj B Gompertz, ISC

Maj A Smith, ISC
Capt A W Forbes, ISC
Capt G Rippon, ISC
Capt A A Barrett, ISC
Lt A T Crawford, RA
Lt G W Johnson, ISC
Surg-Maj R N Stoker, B
Surg-Capt G Jameson, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E P Chapman, BCS, 6 mos
Mr C P Shirres, BCS, 2 mos
Mr O T Barrow, BCS, 4 days
Mr W Hoey, BCS, 3 wks
Mr H G Sharp, BCS, 3 mos
Mr R A Molloy, B, 2 mos
Mr H W Boileau, B, 3 mos
Mr T H Briggs, B, 3 wks
Mr St Q Byrne, B, 9 mos
Mr H J H Henderson, Bo, 6 mos

Maj E Chalmers, ISC, 4 mos
Maj A Wapshare, ISC, 3 mos
Maj C A Mercer, ISC, 10 days
Capt J E Barry, ISC, 2 mos
Capt F R B Knox, ISC, till 10.4.93.
Surg-Lt-Col W A C Roe, B, 7 days
Surg-Maj J E Ferguson, Bo, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr O T Barrow, BCS
Mr W Hoey, BCS
Mr A B Patterson, BCS
Mr D O'Neill, BCS
Mr C H Walker, B
Mr F J Marsden, B
Mr M D Bell, BCS
Mr C H T Norfor, M
Mr A W Peet, M
Mr V L F Wilson, M
Col C N Godfrey, ISC
Lt-Col S E Rolland, ISC
Maj C H V Garbett, ISC

Maj C A Mercer, ISC
Capt F T Cole, BRA
Capt J A Bell, ISC
Capt H C E Cave, ISC
Capt H S G Hall, ISC
Lt W G Nisbett, ISC
Lt H C E Ducat, ISC
Lt C E Lloyd, ISC
Lt C E N Priestley, ISC
Lt G S Broome, ISC
Lt T C Sutherland, ISC
Surg-Lt-Col W A C Roe, B
Surg-Maj C S Rundle, B

Some additional particulars have been received respecting the recent establishment of a British protectorate over the Gilbert group. The ceremony was performed by Captain Davis, of H. M. S. Royalist. The group lies across the Equator, almost north and south, and consists of fifteen or sixteen lowlying islands. The highest land of the group is not more than 20 feet above the level of the sea, and the islets are stated to be fast wearing away through the action of the water during westerly gales. The islands are very fertile and well populated, but the natives are warlike and not particularly industrious. The chief industry of the group is copra making, a brisk trade being carried on in copra by Sydney vessels and also by occasional American traders.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE MINISTRY.

In *Truth* to hand by yesterday's mail, Mr. Labouchere continues to give vent to his disappointment at being excluded from Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. He writes:—

I publish (by permisson) the following correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and myself:—

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, August 22, 1892.

"Dear Mr. Labouchere,—My atttention has been called to a letter addressed to you by Mr. Tousley, and printed in the *Times* of to-day, and I have to assure you that the understanding which has been conveyed to you is not correct.

I am alone responsible for recommendations submitted to her Majesty respecting the tenure of political office, or for the absence of such recommendation in any given instance. I was aware of the high position you have created for yourself in the House of Commons and of the presumption, which would naturally arise, that your name could not fail to be considered on an occasion when a Government had to be formed. I gave accordingly my best consideration to the subject, and I arrived at the conclusion that there were incidents in your case which, while they testified to your energy and influence, were in no degree disparaging to your honour, but which appeared to me to render it unfit that I should ask your leave to submit your name to her Majesty for a political office, which would involve your becoming a servant of the Crown.—Believe me, very faithfully yours.

W. E. Gladstone."

"5, Old Palace-yard, August 23.

"Dear Mr. Gladstone,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, and to thank you for its kindly tone towards myself. I had been away from home, and only got it when it was too late to alter anything that I had written for this week's *Truth* upon the matter, as the paper goes to press on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

I am sure that you will recognise that I have never asked you—directly or indirectly—for any post in your administration. I should, indeed, not have publicly alluded to the matter, owing to its personal character, had it not been that the newspapers were discussing why I was not asked to become a member of your Administration, the implication being that I had urged "claims," and that I resented their being ignored.

I fully preceive the difficulty of your position, and, whilst I cannot admit that the Sovereign has a right to impose any vetto on the Prime Minister that she has selected in the choice of his colleagues, I admire your chivalry in covering the Royal action by assuming the constitutional responsibility of a proceeding, in regard to which I must ask you to allow me to retain the conviction that you were not a free agent.

With respetc to myself, it is a matter of absolute unimportance that I am not a servant of the Crown, or—or as we Radicals should put it—an Executivive servant of the Nation. The precedent, however, is a dangerous one, as circumstances might occur in which the Royal ostracism of some particular person from the public service might impair the efficiency of a Liberal Ministry, representing views not in accordance with Court opinion. Of this, there is no danger in the present case. My personality is too insignificant to have any influence on public affairs, and I am—if I may be allowed to say so—far too stalwart a Radical not to support an Administration which I trust will secure to us Home Rule in Ireland; true non-intervention abroad; and many democratic reforms in the United Kingdom. My only regret is that the Liberal Party has not seen its way to include many other and more drastic reforms in its programme, notably the abolition of the House of Lords, and the Disendowment and Disestablishment of the Church of England.

It will always be a source of pride to me that you thought me worthy of being one of your colleangues, and that, in regard to the incidents which rendered it impossible for you to act in accordance with this flattering opinion, you consider that they testify to my energy and influence, and are in no degree disparaging to my honour.

With the sincerest hope that you long may be preserved as the People's Minister, I have the honour to be, yours most faithfully,

H. Labouchere."

"Hawarden Castle, Chester, Aug. 25, 1892.

Dear Mr. Labouchere,—I cannot hesitate to answer to your appeal. At no time and in no form have I had from you any signification of a desire for office.

You do me personally more than justice. My note to you is nothing more or less than a true while succinct statement of the facts as well as of the constitutional doctrine which applies to them.

I quite agree with you that men in political office are servants of the country, as well as of the Crown. There are incidents attaching to them in each aspect, and I mentioned the capacity which alone touched the case before me.—Believe me, very faithfully yours,

W. E. Gladstone."

"5, Old Palace-yard, S.W., August 26.

Dear Mr. Gladstone,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date, which I have received just as I was starting for the Continent.

I cannot admit that I have ever done you more than justice; indeed, in my ardour for democratic reforms, I am afraid that I have occasionally appeared not to do you sufficient justice, in view of your long and noble services to the Liberal cause, for which all who call themselves either Liberals or Radicals owe you an eternal debt of gratitude.

I am fully aware that you did not ask my leave (as you courteously put it) to submit my name to the Queen, and I as fully recognise your constitutional obligations, nor am I so foolish as to make it a grievance that you assume them. Far from this, I hope to have many occasions in the forthcoming Session to show that neither I nor my constituents "greatly regret" that Lord Salisbury has been forced by the People's verdict to resign office, and that you have replaced as Prime Minister that pliant "Unionist." Whatever regret for this change may be felt in Palaces, this feeling—if I may judge from the sentiments that I heard expressed at the numerous recent elections at which I took a humble part—will find no echo in the homes of the millions, who have an unbounded faith in your fidelity to the People's cause, and a warmer affection for you personally than any other person in the United Kingdom.

Permit me to express my regret that, in the midst of your arduous and important avocations, you should have been troubled for an instant with a matter affecting myself.—I have the honour to be, yours most faitfully,

H. Labouchere."

THE QUEEN'S "INTERFERENCE."

Last week I proved constructively the fact of the Queen's interference. I now say, in the most unqualified manner, that I know that she did interfere. Mr. Gladstone is perfectly correct in stating that he did not ask my leave to submit my name to the Queen; it is equally true that my not having been officially asked to become a "servant of the Crown" was due to the Queen, and to the Queen alone.

"MOST UNFAIR TO MR. GLADSTONE."

The *Times* and other "independent" organs of public opinion naturally seize the occasion to grovel at the feet of Royalty, and to read me a lecture. Of this, I in no sort of way complain. I can well understand that I am not a *persona grata* to the *Times*. In revealing a confidential interview with an emissary from Carlton-gardens, I am guilty, of course, in the *Times's* opinion, of "disregard of the most salutary conventions of political intercourse." I have been accused of many things, but this charge has never before been brought against me, for no one has ever more strictly drawn the line of demarcation between confidential and non-confidential communications. This particular communication was not stated to be confidential; indeed, had this been suggested, I should have asked that no communication should have been made. It is precisely because I do know the difference between what is said in confidence and what is not, that I assert that I know that the Queen did interfere, and that I have not the remotest intention of saying how I know. I am guilty, continues the *Times*, of a "cowardly insult to the Queen." I might "have attacked Mr. Gladstone, but in attacking her Majesty on account of Mr. Gladstone's actions, I attack the principle upon which responsible government must rest under such a Constitution as ours." For the benefit of my "stalwart Radicals," I add "the mean insinuation that her Majesty's alleged action was prompted by no sense of public duty," and I "might at least have remembered that the Sovereign is a lady, precluded by her position from defending herself." My statement, however, is that Mr. Gladstone is obliged to accept the responsibility of advising, whilst he did not advise. This may be strictly constitutional, but I am no respecter of such constitutional subterfuges. When George III. excluded persons from the service of the State for reasons that to most people seemed personal, but to his courtiers seemed proof of "eminent impartiality and sagacity," he—to do him justice—did not shelter himself under any constitutional impersonality, but accepted the fullest responsibility. I dare say that I might have attacked Mr. Gladstone, and no doubt in doing so I should have pleased every one of the newspapers who have been holding him up to public execration during the last six years. I regard it as most unfair to Mr. Glanstone for the Queen to take action in a matter affecting in the most minor degree the Government of this country, and to count on constitutional usage in order to saddle him with responsibility that is not his.

MR. LABOUCHERE ADMIRES THE QUEEN.

As for the "mean insinuation" that her Majesty was actuated in her ostracism by my action in regard to Royal Grants, I say that I have for the last ten years taken prominent action in resisting the perpetual Royal raids upon the taxpayer, and that the Queen did decline to allow me to form part of an Administration. Whether this was *propter hoc* or *post hoc* is a matter upon which every one is free to form his own conclusion. What I take it is the case, is that the Queen was not favourably inclined towards me on account of my action in respect to Royal Grants, and that this led her to view with somewhat exaggerated animus the genial pictorial banter of her relatives in this country and in Germany that has appeared in the pages of the *Truth* Christmas Numbers. What the fact of the Sovereign being a lady has to do with the matter I fail completely to see. I have the greatest admiration for the Queen as a lady, but in this case she acted in her sexless personality as a Sovereign. The doctrine that she is precluded from defending herself simply means that she has a right to do everything that seems good in her eye, constitutional or unconstitutional, and that some one else must take it upon his shoulders. The times are out of joint for such drivelling and servile trash. Are we really asked to accept the doctrine that Mr. Gladstone is responsible for her Majesty expressing her "deep regret" at Lord Salisbury's resignation, because he was her constitutional adviser when this expression of opinion appeared in the Court Circular? Was Lord Salisbury responsible for her Majesty's writing whilst he was her constitutional adviser, to Lord Rosebery urging him join Mr. Gladstone's Government? Her action in respect to Sir Charles Dilke is cited. But, as a matter of fact, it took two months to get over her objections to him, because of his action in respect to Royal Grants. I remember that, when it became evident through published letters, &c., that both the Queen and the Prince Consort had been in the habit of taking a too active part in foreign politics, and "Verax" called attention to this, precisely the same trash was written by Court scribes about her right to impose her will on her Ministers, and their duty to assume all responsibility, and to keep secret the interference.

"JOHN KNOX AND I"

John Knox and I have always been against women having any political power. He set forth his reasons in a pamphlet; my ground is that women may habitually act as reasonable beings, but that every now and then their womanly unreason gets the better of them, and they are influenced by one of those womanly sentiments which, whilst it conduces to their charm, can hardly be termed reason. Queen Elizabeth was an exceedingly able Sovereign, with a masculine understanding, but occasionally the woman got the better of the Queen, and if I choose to think that our present Sovereign is like Queen Elizabeth, assuredly this is rather praise than blame. As a matter of fact, I have always realised that the Sovereign ought not to be treated with want of respect. I defy any one to point to one single word in *Truth*, or to one single illustration in the Christmas Numbers of *Truth*, in which the reverse has been the case. It is all very well saying in a vague way, "He attacks the Queen." My answer is, "Show me where and when I have." I have been actuated by this course of action, not only by the general principle, but because I really have always admired the Queen, on the ground that she has almost always more fully recognised the constitutional character of a Constitutional Monarchy like ours than any of her predecessors, that she has in a private life set an excellent example to her subjects, and that she has always seemed to have preferred living in quasi-privacy in some remote corner of the kingdom to living surrounded by Royal pomp in the Metropolis, for the benefit of the little lot of people calling themselves "society." What articles have I seen in even courtly newspapers protesting against this love of privacy! As a matter of fact, I have invariably approved, whilst all these flunkeys have blamed.

THE "TIMES'" THEORY.

The *Times* goes on to construct a theory for my action. When approached before the Cabinet was formed, with a view to find out whether I was disposed to join it, I, it would seem, gave no decided answer, because I did not want to be in the Cabinet or to refuse to enter it, and therefore Mr. Gladstone was perfectly justified in taking for granted that I would not join. I, in fact, was "playing to be left out in such circumstances as to leave me free to complain that I was not included, and to pose as a sort of martyr to stalwart Radicalism." The *Times* evidently knows more of what occurred, and of my tortuous designs, than I do. This constructive argument is used in order to prove that the Queen had nothing to do with my exclusion. It does not recommend itself to my mind as a very convincing one, but this may be due to my stupidity, and possibly it will carry conviction to others.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

But I have to thank the *Times* for one thing. Other Tory papers of the meaner sort tell me that I have raised the question merely because I am irritated at having been passed over. The constructive argument of the *Times* disposes of this. The real truth is that an offer would have placed me between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand, if I had refused, obviously I could not have complained that the advanced Radicals were not included in the Cabinet; if I had accepted, the Radicals would have regarded me as their man, and, as I should have had very little real influence, I should have weakened their confidence in me; in fact, I should soon have become their cockshy, only a shade less of a traitor than Mr. Chamberlain. I can fancy their speeches. "What does the right hon. gentleman say? Why is he dumb? Let me remind him of how he voted, and what he said when this matter was discussed before he donned the official livery." And, no doubt, there would have been a good deal of truth in the observations for I should not have been allowed to answer, any more than a cocoanut at a fair whilst sticks are being thrown at it. But there are creeping, crawling sycophants like, for instance, the editor of the *Scotsman*, who start on the assumption that the aim of every Radical is to sell his principles for the honour of being a "servant of the Crown," and of wearing a Court livery. They judge of others by themselves, and let me hope, for their sakes, that they will each be rewarded with a Baronetcy, or, at least, an invitation to a Royal Garden-party. Every profession has its flunkeys.

ADVICE TO MR. GLADSTONE.

I was fully aware that I should be told that I was failing in my duty to the Sovereign by putting responsibility on the right shoulders; that I was a mere fly on the wheel; that I was actuated by personal motives, &c., &c., in declining to allow, without protest, a Royal action in regard to myself which is utterly subversive of the principle that the Monarch reigns but does not rule. I am absolutely indifferent to such comments, all the more as I know that those who write them do not believe them. I never will allow any extension of the prerogatives of the Crown, whether it affects me or any one else, to pass without notice. I have now done my duty to the Radicals, who are the only persons whom I recognise as my masters. As regards the action of the Queen in the formation of a Ministry, or in regard to what that Ministry may do, it is ignored—not alone theoretically but really—so long as she follows the advice of her constitutional advisers. If she sets her opinion, or that of her courtiers, in opposition to that advice, she must expect to be held responsible, and she ought in fairness to her advisers to accept that responsibility. I know that it will be said that Ministers ought constitutionally to resign when their advice is not taken. In matters of paramount importance they ought, but in minor matters they are sure to hold on, all the more as it is no secret that the Queen deeply regrets the verdict of the people in respect to Lord Salisbury, and the advent of a Liberal Ministry with Mr. Gladstone at its head. If I might venture to advise Mr. Gladstone, it is to be firm when the interests of the country are involved, but not to play the game of his unscrupulous enemies by being over-sensitive in regard to minor annoyances and Palace intrigues.

PLAYING TO THE GALLERY.

The Press—with rare exceptions—and notably the London Press, knows absolutely nothing of the political feeling of that portion of the country that has given the Liberals a majority, or, if it does know, it takes good care to conceal its knowledge. Most newspapers chop straws, and discuss solemnly futilities, and are blind to the hand-writing on the wall. In the last six years, the onward march of Democracy has been prodigious. Now the fact has to be faced that the Radical electors of the United Kingdom care nothing for constitutional figments, and resent all of those that interfere with the rule of the people. Any man who is not with them is against them. They are no respecters of persons. They mean to be the masters, and they mean to sweep away all those who stand in their way. Most of our institutions may be time-honoured, but they are not honoured by the Radicals of to-day.

AN AVOWED REPUBLICAN.

I have never concealed my political views. I prefer a Republic to a Monarchy, mainly because of the abject social servility that is bred of the latter. Being born in a Monarchy, my Republican preferences become a pious opinion. I accept facts and make the best of them. But I cannot see why the Sovereign should be granted more money than what amply suffices for the French President, and it is to my thinking as absurdly pernicious to vote large pensions to Members of the Queen's family as it would be to endow from public funds all the relatives of Lord Herschell because he is Lord Chancellor, and ably performs the duties of that high office. More politically baneful, however, is the aristocracy. To me it is simply inconceivable that sane human beings in a self-governing country should allow their will to be set at naught by an assembly of hereditary legislators, consisting of wealthy landlords, bankers, and brewers, and of their progeny, nine-tenths of whom are Tories, not only in the true, but in the Party sense of the word, hungry, greedy, and needy, ready to sell their souls for being given thousands per annum to carry a stick, or hundreds per annum to grovel as a Lord-in-Waiting, and inwardly preferring the interests of their class to those of the community. All privileges, all predominance in the Executive Councils of the nation of men born in the purple, all recognition of governing families, are hindrances to the free play of that equality which is the keystone of Democracy.

PEERS, PARTY HACKS, AND YOUNG PATRICIANS.

I soon observed, after turning my attention to politics, that, generally speaking, a House of Commons is less Radical than the electors who have made it, and that a Government is less Radical than a House of Commons. I have always wanted electors, their Parliamentary representatives, and the Executive, to be Radical in the broadest sense of the word, and collectively to make it their mission to sweep away every institution that conflicts with Democracy, and to force on everything that will make us a real Democracy. This has been my aim, and will ever continue to be my aim. I have never concealed it and I have expressed it by speaking, writing, and voting whenever I have had the opportunity. Fortunately for me, I represent a constituency that has the same aim, and that has such full confidence in me that it leaves to me the means. Whilst I admit that a Liberal Administration stuffed with Peers, party hacks, and young patricians is not such a Ministry as I contemplate, I try to make the best of Ministries, as I do of the Monarchy, and to support them in any measure democratic in its direct effect, or in its tendency. Moreover, I have a great personal respect for Mr. Gladstone, and I should be sorry to embarrass him—all the more as I want to see Irish Home Rule carried.

A SCRIPTURE PARALLEL.

There is no general rule as to what constitutes happiness. I have no sort of doubt that Mordecai, when he sat at the gate in his sackcloth, untrammelled in his opinions and actions, and determined not to bow down before Haman at any price, was as happy as King Ahasuerus himself. That he had no desire to grace the gallows which Haman was putting up for his special benefit I can well understand; but I strongly suspect that this worthy Hebrew, when he had blossomed into the man whom the King delighted to honour, and was arrayed in the King's apparel, and mounted on the King's horse, used to regret very often that he had surrendered his independence, and become "a servant of the Crown."

LAST WORDS.

So far as I am concerned, I shall not revert to my share in recent events in these columns. I am now going abroad to enjoy myself, and, consequently, if any Press flunkeys wish me to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest any more of their kindly remarks, I am afraid that I cannot promise to do so, for when abroad, I very seldom get beyond the perusal of the telegrams in the local newspaper. One thing, in conclusion, I would ask those to answer who hold to the official belief that the Queen does not interfere in the formation of a Cabinet, and blindly acts upon the advice of her Prime Minister: 1. Did not the Queen write a letter to Lord Rosebery urging him to accept the post of Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's Government? 2. Was this done because she thought that Lord Rosebery would be likely to carry out Mr. Gladstone's avowed opinions in regard to our foreign policy? 3. Was this letter written whilst Lord Salisbury was H. M.'s constitutional adviser, and, if so, did Lord Salisbury advise her to indite the letter?

THE BEGUMS AND THE MUTINY.

WRITING from Bridge of Allan, August 27, Dr. Paterson sends the following to the "Glasgow Herald":—

Sir,—The other day I had presented to me by Mrs. Alexander, Cornton Vale, Bridge of Allan, a very interesting letter written by the then Queen of Bhopal to her late brother, Dr. Charles Thomson, H.E.I. Co. The letter is as follows:—

Literal translation of a Royal letter in Persian from Her Highness the Regent of Bhopal to Charles Thomson, Esq., M.D., in medical charge of the Bhodal Agency and Contingent, Lahore:—

"November, 1856.

"Kind and courteous gentleman, may the Almighty keep you in safety after establishing the foundations of friendship, be it known.

"Blessed and praised be that wonderful Physician who from dust created mankind, endowing them with intelligence and reason, declared them supreme over other created beings.

"The present medical knowledge of the European is an argument to the foregoing fact.

"Remarkable are the properties of your prescriptions; small in dose but great in benefit, accompanied with certain cure; free from injury, requiring little or no attention to "regime" or abstinence; assisting digestion; slightly nauseous; restoring speedy health without weakening the body, and given to all with like effect. Such is quinine, which is powerfully beneficial in its effects to every kind of fever of whatever age or sex the patient afflicted, casting off the malady from the body like an impartial judge, who is a friend to justice and an enemy to oppression and wrong, drives away the delinquent from his district. Then when such is the excellent effect and power of medicine, whether compound or simple, how inadequate the praise that one can offer to the vast knowledge of European medical professors.

"No wonder, therefore, that their fame is spread throughout the world, and when we reflect on the extent and increasing value of European science and literature that the British should be daily extending their rule and acquiring dominion far and wide. How advisable is it then, that every one suffering under disease should seek European medical advice and treatment.

"I shall hope that you will always keep me acquainted with your good health and welfare.

(Signed) "TECUNDA, Begum.
Address) "Dr. Thomson, Bhopal Contingent,
Lahore."

Dr. Thomson attended the Queen before and after the Mutiny, hence the letter. Although the Bhopal Contingent mutinied, the Queen remained loyal to the British power, and was of great service in helping to suppress the Mutiny.—

I am, &c., ALEX. PATERSON, M.D.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

I UNDERSTAND that the new Indian Bishopric just established has been endowed by the Indian Government, and if that be so, I trust that on the re-assembling of Parliament Lord Cross will be called to account for his share in this transaction. Mainly in consequence of the protests of the late Mr. Baxter against the creation of new Chaplaincies, the principle was long ago laid down by Lord Ripon that any further increase in the State religious establishments in India should be limited to supplying the wants of soldiers and their families and the European employes of State railways. Lord Kimberley, as Colonial Secretary, acting on the same principle, carried out an important reduction of the State Chaplaincies in Ceylon. The argument applies with ten-fold force to the creation of Bishoprics. The system of the State Endowment of particular religious sects can hardly be seen in a more odious and indefensible form than in India, where the religious services of a small and wealthy alien aristocracy are provided at the expense of a poor population of totally different religious belief. Such a state of things is a disgrace alike to Christianity and to the Anglo-Indian Government.

The following remarks of a military correspondent entirely bear out the observations I made last week respecting the franking of soldiers' letters. Let the War Office and the Post Office lay their heads together at once to arrange this process on business and common-sense principles:—

August 22, 1892.

DEAR TRUTH,—The franking of soldiers' letters abroad, to which you alluded last week, though apparently a little matter, is, perhaps, not unworthy of your further attention. In India, once a week before the mail goes out, some five hundred soldiers' letters are placed on the Commanding Officer's table to be franked by him. The franking takes some time; it is purely a manual operation; each signature of the Commanding Officer is a voucher that the State is not being defrauded out of about one half-penny. You will, perhaps, agree that if this work is really necessary, some other official than one whose pay is about Rs. 1,350 a month might more appropriately be entrusted with it. For instance: the Officer commanding a company would be more likely to find out if a letter was being irregularly sent; little vexations, such as you mention, affecting a good number of persons, would be less likely to occur, and the Commanding Officer would perhaps be able to spend the time saved to him more profitably for the State.

What we want in the administration of the Army is what you are trying to get for Ireland—a little less over-centralisation.

PINFIRE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EMIN PASHA is reported to be destitute and dependent on the Arabs at the south of the Albert Edward Nyanza, and unable to move till aid reaches him.

THE Parnellites have passed a resolution affirming that Home Rule will be unacceptable unless an amnesty for the dynamitards is included.

Indian Engineering is in a position to announce that the Despatch on the above subject will positively go home this month. The proposals of the P. W. D. Secretariat for the sanction of the Secretary of State suggest that the retirement offer be made to all men, Cooper's Hill or otherwise, in blocked years—that is, from about 1874 to 1882.

THE big land acquisition case in connection with the new central road, Calcutta, in which Damodar Das Burman and others sued the Government for 20 lakhs of compensation, has been concluded before the District Judge of the 24-Perganahs, Mr. MacGregor. The assessors for the claimants wanted to give Rs. 1,24,500, while the Government assessors fixed the amount at 475,000. The Judge awarded Rs. 6,72,000.

THE following is the most recent information from the Hazarajat. The Afghan General, Sher Mahomed, has pushed forward an advanced force of 5,000 regulars, 6 guns and 8,000, levies from his head quarters in Malistan, and captured, after severe loss to his troops, a fort which the Hazaras vacated at night. The Hazaras are said to be very confident. They have food for the whole winter, and will only accept terms favourable to themselves, which are now being laid before the Amir. General Sher Mahomed is doing his best to withdraw in safety to Malistan, as want of food prevents him holding his position. He and the other principal Afghan officers recommend the withdrawal of their respective forces from their present position before the winter sets in and before their food gives out, and before the tribal levies, who are clamouring for dismissal, melt away. The regular troops also are tired of the campaign. Sher Mahomed apparently tried to join hands with the force at the head of the Dehzangi Valley, but completely failed.

THE Punjab Government has taken up the question of horse-breeding raised in a recent circular of the Government of India and agrees to adopt the recommendations made with the following reservations:—(1). That it would be impossible to require Patwaris to keep registers of mares other than those branded or served by stallions: (2) that reports by Konungoes on the general character of mares would be worthless; (3) that only those civil officers who have competent knowledge of horseflesh should be allowed to select and brand mares; (4) that unfit animals could only be eliminated from the registers by veterinary officers; (5) that the compulsory attendance of branded mares at periodical gatherings would make the system unpopular; (6) that direct responsibility of the civil authorities in preventing access to stallions of uncertificated mares is impossible; (7) that the compulsory gelding of unfit sires is impossible; (8) that the employment of horses and mares on farms is difficult, and that the promised circular of the Government of India on the subject be awaited before action is taken; and (9) that horse breeding details are out of place in Land Revenue reports. With the foregoing reservations the Punjab Government endorses the views of the Government of India and asks the Director of Agriculture to send up a matured scheme for each district and province generally because the matter is very important.

INTERVIEWED in his room at the India Office, by a contributor to *Black and White*, Mr. Curzon said that of the four geographical applications of the frontier question of India he had studied three on the spot, namely—from Peshawur to Quetta, Russia in Central Asia, and Persia. It has always been his ambition to complete the survey by doing the same with Afghanistan, "but," he said, "the difficulty of entering that country' and the attitude of the Ameer towards the admission of foreigners have been obstacles in the way which I can't surmount. I hope, however, if fortune smiles upon me, to be able sooner or later to add personal experience of Afghanistan to the theoretical knowledge I have endeavoured to acquire."

THE Duke of Grafton, as chairman of the Mansion House Committee of the Lord Strathnairn Memorial Fund, has received, through General Lord Roberts, V.C., the Commander-in-Chief in India, an intimation that the Government of India have unanimously agreed to present the requisite amount of gun-metal for the equestrian statue of Lord Strathnairn about to be erected at the junction of the Knightsbridge and Brompton Roads. Mr. E. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., has been entrusted with the commission for the statue.

A CURIOUS documents was, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, to be submitted to the Congress of Orientalists about to assemble in London. It is a papyrus manuscript discovered a few months ago in Egypt, and is supposed by some authorities to be the oldest copy extant of portions of the Old Testament books of Zachariah and Malachi. These pages of papyrus when intact were about ten inches high and seven inches wide, each containing twenty-eight lines of writing, both sides of the sheet being used. The complete line contains from fourteen to seventeen letters. The sheets are bound together in the form of a book in a primitive though careful manner with cord and strips of old parchment. The Greek of this document is written without intervals between the words, a custom observed both in old Greek and old Hebrew manuscripts. The papyrus is in fair preservation, and is believed to date from the third or fourth century. It thus ranks in age with the oldest Greek manuscripts of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament in London, Rome, and St. Petersburg. It has been shown to several of the University professors in Vienna, who, it is said, consider it to be genuine. The British chaplain in Vienna, a distinguished Orientalist, has examined it. The differences in this papyrus tend to the conclusion that it was copied from some excellent original of the Septuagint Bible, which was first translated about the year 280 B.C., for the use of the Hellenistic Jews in Egypt, who having gradually forgotten the Hebrew tongue, had learned to speak Greek. The first summary examination has shown that it has several new readings which surpass some of the other Septuagint texts in clearness of expression and simplicity of grammar. It would also appear that it was copied from another Septuagint Bible and was not written, as was frequently the case, from dictation. A second scribe has occasionally corrected some mistakes of orthography made by the original copyist. These are still clearly to be distinguished by the different colour of the ink.

THE monument—a pillar, with four bas-reliefs—to the Cameron Highlanders who died in Egypt, presented to the town of Inverness, will shortly be erected. The event is likely to be made the occasion of a public ceremony, and the work, which is by Wade, the sculptor, will be the first adornment of the kind in the town.

No small sensation has been made by the report of a duel between two ladies of the high Austrian nobility. The Princess Pauline Metternich, the honorary president of the Vienna Musical and Theatrical Exhibition, and the Countess Kilmannsegg, the wife of the Statthalter of Lower Austria, and president of the ladies' committee of the Exhibition, had a fearful quarrel over some arrangements at the Exhibition. The affair was regarded as so serious that it could only be settled by blood. The ladies travelled to Vaduz, the capital of the little principality of Lichtenstein, on the Swiss frontier, the town which Prince Alois of Lichtenstein some time ago offered to the Pope as a city of refuge in the event of his being obliged to leave the Vatican. The duel was fought with rapiers. At the third round the Princess was slightly wounded on the nose, and the Countess on the arm. Thereupon the two seconds, Princess Schwarzenberg and Countess Kinsky, advised them to embrace, kiss, and make friends, which accordingly they did. Their wounds were attended to by Baroness Lubinska, a Polish lady who has studied medicine and obtained a doctor's degree, whom they had prudently sent for from Warsaw to attend the duel.

A JEWEL robbery was committed at Southampton, on Aug. 26, the sufferer being a Maid of Honour in attendance on the Queen at Osborne. The lady left Osborne House in time to catch the ordinary steamer to Southampton, and crossed over to the Southampton Pier, accompanied by her lady's maid, who had charge of the luggage, which included a jewel-case in a polished box, which was full of valuable jewellery. Everything was right on landing, and the lady at once proceeded to a carriage and drove to the West Station to go to Brockenhurst. The luggage was placed on the platform, the box containing the jewel-case being on the top. When the train was about to start the lady inquired for the jewel-case, when the maid found, to her horror, that it had vanished. A search was at once instituted, but without success. It is believed the lady was followed by accomplished thieves, who at once made off. She states that, she believes, she was "shadowed" by a woman, whose description she has given.

MAJOR CLARK, who has arrived at Ottawa from Victoria, British Columbia, on his return to England, has completed arrangements on behalf of the British syndicate which is to undertake the commercial development of the scheme for the emigration of Scotch crofters to British Columbia under the recently adopted Crofter's Settlement Bills. As soon as the company has been organised, it will be required to deposit a guarantee of £20,000 with the Columbian Government.

THE Scottish Home Rule Association has issued an address to the members of the Imperial Parliament of 1892, in which they call upon Parliament to give practical effect to the conclusion that some system ought to be devised which should relegate to the historical and geographical divisions of the United Kingdom the management severally of their own local affairs. The address suggests:—"That the natural course for Parliament to follow is, first, to define clearly, by way of resolution, the legislative and administrative functions connected with the domestic affairs of the four divisions of the United Kingdom which it is proposed to devolve on a Legislature for each. That done, it would be for each of of the countries concerned, through its representatives, to consider and decide, subject to the approval of Parliament, how and by whom such legislative and administrative functions could be discharged so as to suit its own peculiar circumstances. To give effect, by Imperial legislation, to the Constitutions thus prepared for the respective countries, in such a way as to secure the harmonious working of the Home Rule system, would be the concluding work" of the members of the new Parliament.

MR. R. L. NETTLESHIP has lost his life on Mont Blanc under melancholy circumstances. The Geneva correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following particulars:—The party, which left Chamounix on the 23rd ult., was composed of three persons—Mr. Nettleship and two guides. They attempted the ascent of Mont Blanc by the Aiguille du Gouter, spent the night at the Col de Voza, and the next morning started for the Aiguille, which they reached in the afternoon. There they were suddenly surprised by a snowstorm, but continued their ascent, expecting to get to the Vallot refuge at four p.m. The weather getting worse, and darkness coming on, the party decided to remain over night in a hole of ice, which they digged for the purpose. Upon the insistance of the tourist, and in spite of the bad weather, they subsequently resumed their route, but Mr. Nettleship soon gave way, his strength failed, and ultimately he expired of cold and fatigue. The guides being unable to bring back the body alone, one of them descended to Chamounix for aid, and a party of eight men returned to fetch the corpse, which arrived in the valley on Saturday night (27th ultimo).

A *Standard* telegram from New York states that the Russians have seized some American and British sealers from forty to fifty miles off Copper Island. The incident is regarded with complacency in New York. The vessels taken by force have been sold, and the crews imprisoned. The Russian naval officer in command asserted that the jurisdiction of Russia extended to a thousand miles from the shore, according to the Russo-American Treaty, which ceded Alaska to the States. The acquiescence of Americans in this high-handed act accords with the contention of the States against England; and the submission of England to what Russia has done will prejudice the position assumed by Great Britain in her dispute with the States.

THE Metropolitan Theatre in New York was partially destroyed by fire on August 27. The auditorium, said to be the largest in the world, was completely gutted, the damage done being variously estimated at 100,000 dols. and 500,000 dols. There was no loss of life, but a scenic artist was seriously burnt.

ACCORDING to a Dalziel telegram from Washington, the Krag-Jorgensen rifle has been recommended by the War Department for adoption by the United States army.

THERE have of late been so many "labour troubles" in the United States that the American police force ought to be very much obliged to Mr. Gatling, the inventor of the machine-guns which bear his name, for a new weapon of that kind which he has just devised. It is described as "An entirely new and very ingeneous invention," and is called "Police pattern model, 1892." Though constructed on the same principles as his field pieces, the heaviest of which are capable of throwing balls weighing half a pound, this little engine only throws United States cartridge calibre 45, and that at a distance ranging from a mile to a mile and a-half. The gun is not higher than 47 inches from the ground, its length is 23 inches, and its total weight, including tripod, 135¼ lb. Its extreme lightness, ease of handling, and rapidity of firing (800 shots per minute) make it a very formidable arm for the suppression of mobs in trains, as it can easily be placed on a patrol-waggon, or on the tops or in the windows of buildings. "There is little doubt," says the *New York World*, "that if railway and express companies were to arm their trains with this little gun train-robbers would soon be extinct."

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—If what I hear of Mr. Gladstone's intentions is correct there will probably be some heart-burning in high quarters before Parliament reassembles. I have already indicated that there is to be an "inner ring," the members of which will practically control the policy of the Cabinet. I am led to understand, however, that even this "inner ring" will receive but scant consideration so far as the drafting of the Home Rule Bill is concerned. During the next two months Mr. Gladstone is not likely to remain idle, and by the time the Cabinet Councils begin in November his mind will probably be made up in regard to the details of his scheme. Not until he has settled the last of these details will he take even the "inner ring" into his confidence; and as for the outer circle of the Cabinet, it is doubtful whether they will be told anything until the draft of the measure is in type. All this was foreseen by Mr. Gladstone long since, and one of his reasons for admitting so many people into the Cabinet was that such procedure would give the necessary justification for creating an "inner circle."

A FRIGHTFUL accident has occurred in the Vogel Ironworks at Wartberg, Styria. During some repairs to the furnaces a workman, named Patcher, was, through some terrible oversight, immured in one of the flues. It is supposed that he fell asleep after his work and escaped the notice of the men, who bricked up the flues. Two days passed, and his relations, becoming anxious about him, went to the works to make inquiry. It was then remembered where he had last been seen at work. The flue was pull down, and in it Patcher's charred remains were found. Bricks torn out in the interior of the furnace showed how desperately the unfortunate man had struggled for his life.

THE German Naval Manœuvres began the week the mail left. Admiral von der Goltz was in command of the strongest fleet Germany has ever fitted out for manœuvring purpsoes. It is divided into two squadrons, each having two divisions. A torpedo boat Flotilla and a division of transport steamers were attached to each squadron. The whole fleet consisted of fourteen ironclads, three cruiser corvettes, five despatch boats, four torpedo division boats, and twenty torpedo boats. The chief manœuvres were to take place near Kiel on Sept. 13, 14 and 15, when the Emperor was expected to be present.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AFTER weeks of rain we are at last having a spell of sunshine, and now the tradition of Belgaum having a delightful climate goes without a challenge. Everything looks bright and fresh, air is most invigorating, and one can forget that one's lot is cast in the land where "only man is vile." Poona has attracted a good many of our people of late, our chaplain among the number. We were not, however, left sermonless on Sunday. The Ven. Archdeacon Noyes, who has been here on a visit to the General, preached two very simple, practical, and much-appreciated sermons on Sunday at St. Mary's Church. The Sunday Evening Service was rendered doubly attractive by the Archdeacon's preaching and the Anthem. Mrs. Wray, the honorary organist of St. Mary's, takes infinite trouble with the choir, and we have had two anthems in the last month, both of which were rendered very successfully. A second entertainment, in aid of the Improvement Fund of St. Mary's is to take place, I believe, on Monday. Mrs. Wray is the organiser, and some of our local talent will be aided by imported talent from Bellary on the occasion. A rather peculiar habit maintains in Belgaum with regard to public entertainments. The plan of seats is not, as in other stations, kept at the theatres, or in any other place get-at-able by the general public. It is posted up at the Club, and when all Clubites have selected their seats, the plan is perhaps sent to a few non-Clubites, who may pay the same price but not take their own choice. The people often get to know of an entertainment for the first time when they read an account of it in the Bombay papers. The pity of it is that the masses are a music-loving lot, and when public entertainments are not made public, they lose the few chances they might otherwise enjoy of getting a little sunshine into their lives.

I have been looking forward, with some interest, for "Fair Play's" reply to Colonel Sheringham's letter. Surely "Fair Play" did not venture to bring such charges against the members of the Belgaum Hunt without being able to substantiate them. Colonel Sheringham's letter was wonderfully concise, and to the point. Each charge made against the Hunt he answered, and proved incorrect, and to my amazement—and I confess disappointment—for I looked forward to reading some spirited thrusts and parries with Colonel Sheringham's retort—the whole affair collapsed. Colonel Sheringham's hounds look marvellously healthy and fit just now. The huntsman, who to me is one of the most interesting characters in Belgaum, told me on one occasion, that "those dogs" were "more teachable than children;" he has but to threaten and they cease their morning songs (?) at once.

The Southern Mahratta Sky Races are settled to take place in the first week of November.

1st, 3rd and 5th November.
Length of Course—1 mile and a half.

STEWARDS.

Colonel Wodehouse, C. I. E.
Major Wray.
Captain Hibbert, R. A.
Captain Chapman, Cheshire Regiment.
Colonel Sheringham, Cheshire Regiment.
Mr. F. C. Jones.
Captain Haughton, 2nd M. I.
Surgeon Major Channer.
Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. S., C. I. E.

Hony. Secy. Captain Chapman, Cheshire Regiment.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST.

1st Race—The Hunt Steeple Chase—Rs. 150.
For All horses which have been the bonafide and unconditional property of residents at Belgaum, Dharwar, Savantwadi, Kolhapore or the S. M. Country since the 15th August 1892.—G. R.
Distance—About three miles.
Weights—W. for A. and C. raised 3½ stone.
Penalties—Winners of Steeple Chases, Hurdle Races or Flat Races once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs., four times 12 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

2nd Race—The Club Cup—Rs. 150.
For All Galloways 13-3 and under. Maidens of the day owned as in (1)—G R. Professionals 7 lbs. extra.
Distance—Five furlongs.
Weights—W. for I. raised three stone.
Penalties—Accumulative Galloways which have started for a race worth Rs. 200 5lbs. Walers 7lbs. extra. Winners of races value Rs. 99, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

3rd Race—The Civilians' Plate—Rs. 199.
For All Arabs, Maidens of the Day.
Distance—¾ mile.
Weights—W. for Age raised 21 lbs.
Allowances—Horses that have never started allowed 4 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs. extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

4th Race—The Lilliputs—Rs. 199.
For All Arab and C. B. Maiden ponies
Distance—½ mile.
Weights—Handicap. G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs. Handicap to be published on the 20th October.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

5th Race—The Cheshire Cup—Rs. 199.
For All Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under.
Distance—¾ mile.
Weights—W. for I. raised 2½ stone.
Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. A winner of a race value Rs. 400 or more to carry a special extra penalty of 7 lbs. A winner of a race value Rs. 800 or more to carry a special extra penalty of 14 lbs., but not in addition to the special extra penalty of 7 lbs.
Allowances—Maidens 4 lbs., of the day 7 lbs., C. Bs. 7 lbs. extra, G. Rs. 4 lbs. extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.
There will be a Starting Sweepstakes of Rs. 15, of which two-thirds will go to the second, and one-third to the third.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD.

6th Race—The Tally Ho Steeple Chase—Rs. 150.
For All Galloways owned as in (1).
Distance—About three miles.
Weights—W. I. raised three stone.
Penalties—Winners of Steeple Chases, Hurdle Races or Flat Races once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs., four times 12 lbs., and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Walers 7 lbs. extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

7th Race.—The Gymkhana Purse—Rs. 150.
For All Ponies 13-2 and under. Maidens of the Day owned as in (1). G. R. Professional 7 lbs. extra.
Distance—3 furlongs.
Weights—W. for I. raised 2½ stone.
Penalties—Accumulative Ponies which have started for a race worth Rs. 200 5 lbs., Walers 7 lbs., extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 99, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra.
Entries.—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

8th Race—The Belgaum Stakes—Rs. 199.
For All Maiden Arabs.
Distance—5 furlongs.
Weights—Handicaps. G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

9th Race—The Kolhapore Plate—Rs. 199.
For All Arab and C. B. Ponies.
Distance—¾ mile.
Weights—Handicap, G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs.
Entries 20th September Rs. 10 15th October Rs. 20.

10th Race.—The Desai's Purse—Rs. 199.
For All Arab and C. B. Galloways.
Distance—7 furlongs.
Weights—Handicap. G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

11th Race—The Visitors' Plate—Rs. 150.
For All Arabs and C. Bs. owned as in (1). G. R. Professionals 7 lbs. extra.
Distance—¾ mile.
Weights—W. for A. and C. raised 3 stone.
Penalties—Winners once 7 lbs., oftener 14 lbs., extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

12th Race—The Mite Steeple Chase—Rs. 150.
For All Ponies owned as in (1). G. R.
Distance—About three miles.
Weights—W. for I. raised 3 stone.
Penalties—Winners of Steeple Chases, Hurdle Races or Flat Races once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice 10 lbs. four times 12 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Walers 7 lbs. extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

13th Race—The Local Purse—Rs. 150.
For All Galloways 13-3 and under, owned as in (1).
Distance—5 furlongs.
Weights—Handicap. G. Rs. Professionals 7 lbs. extra.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

14th Race—The Mungsuli Cup—Rs. 199. (Presented by the Desai of Mungsuli.)
For All Arabs.
Distance—7 furlongs.
Weights—Handicap. G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs.20.

15th Race—The Savantwadi Purse—Rs. 199.
For All Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under.
Distance—7 furlongs.
Weights—Handicap. G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20.

16th Race—The Dwarf Plate—Rs. 199.
For All Arab and C. B. Ponies.
Distance—5 furlongs.
Weights—Handicap. G. Rs. allowed 4 lbs.
Entries—20th September Rs. 10. 15th October Rs. 20

RULES.

The Western India Turf Club Rules are in force, local conditions excepted.

(In races for ponies only for 14 hands read 13-2 and in races for ponies 13 hands and under only, read 13 hands.)

C. H. CHAPMAN, Captain.
Honorary Secretary.

MAJOR VON WISSMANN is reported to have completely recovered his health, and to be as vigorous and energetic as ten years ago.

THE *Broad Arrow* commenting on Mr. S. Digby's letter says Mr. S. Digby has sent a very sensible and timely letter to a morning contemporary, in favour of England paying a moiety of the salary of the Secretary of State for India. The salary attached to the office is £5,000 and Mr. Digby suggests that the Home Government should pay £2,000 of it. He does so for the following reasons:—The value of the rupee is now down to 1s. 2⅞d.; the Indian Government is in straitened circumstances, and the office of the Secretary of State costs——But let us give Mr. Digby's own words:—"It is sometimes forgotten in England, though never in India, that the entire cost of the India Office, including the salaries of the staff, from the Secretary of State to the charwoman, is a charge on the Indian revenues. The recently-published home accounts show that the amount for last year was no less than £227,985. The emoluments of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries, and Members of Council alone came to £134,070." We might echo or give articulate shape to Mr. Digby's obvious mental question—is the office worth what it costs? While all this money is expended upon the *entourage* of the Secretary of State, whose mission seems to be to answer questions in Parliament with a negative, the heads of the Indian Military Establishment are complaining of the needy condition of the Anglo-Indian Army.

AN APPALLING COLLIERY DISASTER IN SOUTH WALES.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

AN appalling explosion occurred on Friday, 26th ult., at the Park Slip Colliery, near Tondu, a village situated a few miles from Bridgend in the Ogmore Valley, Glamorganshire. The disaster occurred at ten minutes to nine o'clock in the morning, when the men at work about the pit's mouth were startled by a terrific explosion, followed by a great column of fire-streaked smoke which poured out of their shaft to a great height. The force of the explosion is said by experienced men to have been unparalleled. The roof of the fan-house near the pit's mouth was carried clean away, the windows of the offices on the other side were shattered, and the fencing surrounding the pit was completely wrecked. Great baulks of timber were hurled several hundred yards as though they were stones shot from a catapult, and solidly-built out-buildings were shaken to their foundations, and in some instances, badly damaged. For some moments after this explosion the immediate vicinity of the colliery was hidden from view by the dense smoke and dust, but this had cleared away by the time the terrified people in Tondu and Aberkenfig villages began to flock to the pit's mouth.

STORIES OF THE RESCUE.

Although early on Saturday (27th ult.) it was believed that the whole of the 148 men in the pit had perished, it was with joy that the anxious relatives learned that as the rescue parties proceeded with their difficult and dangerous task they were rewarded by the recovery of several groups of survivors. By about half-past eight, 24 hours after the occurrence of the explosion, when women who imagined themselves widows, and children who believed themselves fatherless, were crying at their lot, a turn of events took place which sent a thrill of joy and hope through the whole mining community. The rain was falling pitilessly, but still a numerous throng hung about the mouth of the drift. Suddenly they noticed a number of colliers emerging slowly from the return way. At the first glance it was thought that the newcomers were a detachment of a rescue party returning, but immediately afterwards there went up a loud shout of joy and welcome, for the men had been recognised as survivors of the disaster. To say that they were surrounded by an eager throng, that their hands were almost shaken off, that unlimited refreshment was forced down their throats, only partly describes the welcome with which they were greeted, and the attention bestowed upon them. They did not seem to be much worse for their entombment. They walked without assistance to a neighbouring shed, where bovril and hot tea were in readiness, and where it was ascertained that in all there were eighteen of them.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

About eleven o'clock a second detachment of miners, consisting of thirteen men in three sections, came to the surface, they having been found in No. 7. Seven of this number were able to walk out without assistance, though they were all suffering from the effects of the explosion and after-damp. Two of the search party—Messrs. Davies and Marshall—who helped these men to the bank had to tell a horrible tale. They said they had been compelled to desert two men whom they had endeavoured to rescue. Owing to the rescue gang being overtaken by after-damp, and having to make their escape in self-preservation the men had to be left behind. They were Frederick Roberts and David Daniels. They were quite unable to help themselves, being unconscious and gasping hard. The rescuers had dragged them along the workings something over two hundred yards, where the poisonous fumes overtook them. The poor fellows left behind seemed to be in great distress, occasionally rolling their eyes and panting hard. It was the opinion of some of the rescue party that they would be dead before the air could be carried to them by the restoration of the currents.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S INTEREST.

On Sunday (28th ult.) the Home Secretary paid a visit to the colliery. He came from Cardiff by special train, in which there also rode three directors of the Colliery Company—Messrs. R. Harvey, R. R. Lockett, and J. Waite. Mr. Asquith had a long conversation with Mr. Foster Brown, another director, and also with Messrs. Robson, Sims, and Lewis, Government Inspectors of Mines. The right hon. gentleman also examined the machinery and apparatus above ground, and next had a consultation with Police Superintendent Thomas, of Bridgend. Amongst others with Mr. Asquith was Thomas Jones, a survivor from No. 4 heading. The Home Secretary questioned him closely as to his experiences.

A RESCUER LOSES HIS LIFE.

James Bourn, the contractor on No. 4 stage, sacrificed his life in attempting to find a way of escape for 22 men. He had with him William Richards, the contractor on No. 7 stage, who was responsible for saving the lives of a number of his companions, who were about to force their way through the heading in the hope of finding an exit. Richards urged them to wait until those outside had an opportunity of attempting their rescue.

A CLERGYMAN'S ADVENTURE.

A clergyman, the Rev. James Jones, chaplain of Bridgend Asylum, had a risky adventure down the mine. Being told that there were some men in No. 7 level in a critical state, he volunteered to go below and offer them spiritual consolation. He descended with two local medical men, Drs. Thomas and Jones, whose services were also required. On his way to No. 7, the Rev. Gentleman got jammed in a "fall," from which he was extricated with considerable difficulty. After he had been thus imprisoned for some time owing to the after-damp he was unable to get beyond No. 4 level, and had to return to the surface without fulfilling the mission upon which he had set out.

A STRANGE STORY.

A former workman, whose veracity is vouchsafed for, makes an important statement to the effect that having for ten years been employed at the North Vaur part of the pit, attributed the disaster to an accumulation of gas. The airways, he added, were perfect so far as regarded ventilation, but they were not kept in a clean condition. Alarmed by what he described as a "singing" noise, which denoted to him the presence of gas, he left the pit and never returned for his tools. Several other men corroborated this testimony, and some spoke of accumulations of gas in large fissures in the roof. The colliery was of the same fiery nature as that of Morfa, where over eighty men met their death two years ago. The escape of the two men who were discovered by the first search party was marvellous. It appears that the older and more experienced of the two, immediately he heard the distant crash, realised the danger, and bade his comrade lie down. This both did, but only just in time, as a body of flame passed over them a couple of seconds later.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE following is a subsequent letter addressed on Aug. 31 by Sir George Birdwood to Professor Rhys Davids, regarding his withdrawal from the Oriental Congress:—

Sir,—I have just received your letter of yesterday's date, in which your Committee in accepting the resignation—for the third time it is—of my offices in connection with the approaching Congress of Orientalists in London ask me to remain a member of the same. I regret that it is quite impossible for me to comply with their courteously-meant request. Your Committee do not seem to have yet realised the altogether unpardonable nature of their offence against the honour of the Congress in surrendering the title which was justly, and indefeasibly its own, and that, too, before being summoned! Even now while asking me to "remain a member of the ninth (sic) Congress, I observe that the paper on which you write is imprinted:—"International Congress of Orientalists, London, 1892; a circumstance confirmatory, as it would appear, of the amazing statement made to me last week by members of the Committee who sought to induce me to withdraw my resignation, that you proposed to drop the words, "the ninth," only until the Congress met, and then when it was too late to receive an injunction against their use, to resume them; thus aggravating, as it seemed to me, an act of wanton cowardice by a motive of the silliest baseness—

Neque amissos colores
Lana refert medicata fuco;

and I can never again assume avoidable association with men who, on the first appearance of a hostile movement in the opposing lines, betrayed an impregnable position to an enemy whose only strength is in his splendid audacity.

"O vere Phrygiæ—neque enim Phryges."

You have suffered yourselves to be put to "an open shame"; and if your Committee would realise it in its full force, let them read that bitter saying in the original Hebrew or in the old French version thereof; for that is strong enough.—Yours faithfully, George Birdwood. To Professor Rhys Davids, 22, Albemarle-street, W.

The following letter appeared in the "Pall Mall" on the 1st inst.:—

Sir,—In stating that the coming Congress of Orientalists is "disnumbered" Sir George Birdwood must have been misinformed. It is true that at a meeting of the organising committee, held on the 10th inst., a majority were of opinion that for the present the word "ninth" should be omitted from the title, not as abandoning claim to the appellation, but with a view to allay for the time being an irritating controversy. But no resolution to that effect was passed, and at a fuller meeting held on the 16th inst. the idea was decisively rejected. Accordingly the "Ninth International Congress of Orientalists" will be held on Sept. 5 and following days.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,—T. W. Rhys Davids, Hon. Secretary; E. Delmar Morgan, Hon. Treasurer.—Aug. 31.

THE QUEEN AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE controversy that has arisen in reference to Mr. Labouchere's exclusion from office, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will render of interest some account of the principal occasions on which statements have been made that the course of public affairs has been affected by the direct action of her Majesty. In 1839 what was called the "Bedchamber Question" arose. It was a question whether on the resignation of Lord Melbourne the Ladies of the Court who had been politically appointed should or should not retire from office, Sir Robert Peel declined to take office, and prolonged for two years the regime of his opponents, solely because the Queen refused to remove certain Ladies of her Bedchamber who had been appointed by the Government he was called upon to supersede. "The Queen," said Mr. Gladstone in an article in the *Contemporary Review* of May, 1875, suggested by Sir T. Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort"—"the Queen, not yet twenty years old, but capable of contracting attachments at once quick and durable, resisted the demand. There can be no doubt that if Sir Robert Peel had been allowed at the time to proceed with his task, the Ministry he would then have formed would have been possessed of reasonable stability. But the power of the young Sovereign, applied with the skilful use of opportunity, sufficed to prolong the duration of the Liberal Government until the summer of 1841, a period of nearly two and a half years. Its exercise produced at the time no revulsion in the public mind. The final judgment upon the conduct of the parties to the crisis has been more favourable to the Minister than to the Monarch. Baron Stockmar himself has expressed this opinion. But the question specially involved was the claim of a woman in her early youth. It was a claim of which, confined within certain limits, equity would surely have recommended the allowance. Possibly it was suspicion, the most obstinate among the besetting sins of politicians even in men of upright nature which interfered on the side of rigour. The justice of the case has, we think, been expressed in the arrangement which has now long prevailed. The Mistress of the Robes, who is not periodically resident at the Court, but only an attendant on great occasions, changes with the Ministry; the Ladies-in-Waiting, who enjoy much of personal contact with the Sovereign, are appointed and continue in their appointments without regard to the political convictions of their husbands." ("Gleanings of Past Years," pp. 39-40.) The letter of the Queen announcing her determination not to accede to the request of Sir Robert Peel, which Mr. Gladstone considers "to afford the most recent illustration of the successful exerise of Royal power," and to bear accordingly "a character of historical importance," was read by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on May 13, 1839. It was as follows :—

Buckingham Palace, May 10, 1839.

The Queen having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel to remove the Ladies of her Bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings.

A few years later the Queen's wishes in reference to the status of the Prince Consort became the subject of public discussion. "It was no doubt the fact," says Sir Theodore Martin, "that so far back as 1841 her Majesty, painfully impressed with the anomalous position of the Prince, had wished that the title of King Consort should be conferred upon him." In the words of her own journal (December 28, 1841), "He ought to be, and is, above me in everything really; and therefore I wish that he should be equal in rank to me." Unknown to the Prince, she had fully canvassed the subject with Baron Stockmar, and by her Majesty's desire he took means to ascertain the opinions of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen, who were both distinctly unfavourable to the proposal. "Her Majesty's feeling on the subject," says Sir T. Martin, "could not be known even within the intimacy of the Court circle, without some hint of it finding its way into general society. Probably, too, the views of Sir Robert Peel were not unknown, and it may have been thought by his admissions—ignorant, and, it may be, disinclined to believe how impossible it was for her Majesty to be swayed in such a matter by any personal considerations—that advantage might be taken of his supposed hostility to her cherished wish to weaken his influence as a Minister. It is difficult, at least, to divine any other reason for the appearance in the *Morning Chronicle* at this time of a paragraph stating it was rumoured, and 'we believe on good authority,' that the title of King Consort was about to be conferred upon the Prince. 'This,' the paragraph continued, with an obviously unfriendly reference to the Prince himself, 'will, we presume, be preliminary to the demand for an increased grant.' On the 17th of February, 1845, Mr. Peter Borthwick put the question to Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons whether there was any truth in the rumour, adding, while he did so, it was sufficiently absurd to contradict itself. In reply, Sir Robert said that if this were so, it was rather hard that he should be put to the ordeal of answering the question, 'Inferences,' he continued, 'were sometimes drawn from silence when, on the whole, silence would be the best possible course to observe, but to guard aginst the possibility of any erroneous inferences he would state for the information of the hon. gentleman that that paragraph was wholly without foundation." ("Life of Prince Consort," pp. 257-258.) The Prince Consort, in a letter to Baron Stockmar, dated 9th March, 1845, says:—The Royal Consort discussion was excessively unpleasant. The *Morning Chronicle* contained an article about it 'on the best authority,' and so provoked a newspaper controversy, and ultimately the question of Mr. Borthwick. The subject was never discussed here, and the affair must have been a piece of Opposition tactics to square Peel between Victoria and the public. He, too, was startled, and was afraid 'the authority' might have emanated from the Court. With regard to the title, the upshot was that it is power and not titles which are esteemed here; that the public are inclined to attach ridicule to everything of the sort; that there is a lack of good precedents; that there are great Constitutional difficulties, &c." "(Life of Pince Consort," pp. 258-259.)

The Royal Titles Bill in 1876, conferring on the Queen the title of Empress of India, gave rise to a painful controversy as to her Majesty's personal action. At a speech delivered at Retford on the 19th of April, 1876, the late Viscount Sherbrooke (then Mr. Robert Lowe) said in reference to this bill, "I strongly suspect that this is not now brought forward for the first time. I violate no confidence, because I have received none; but I am under a conviction that at least two previous Ministers have entirely refused to have anything to do with such a change. More pliant persons have now been found, and I have no doubt the thing will be done." This statement created a great sensation, and led to the following letter from Mr. Gladstone: "It was announced some little time back that her Majesty had been pleased to suggest to two late Prime Ministers the proposal which has now been embodied in the Royal Titles Bill. To the best of my belief, I was not named as one of them; and, for reasons which seem to me important, I thought it better to take no notice of an unauthenticated report which might at once die away. Further attention has, however, been given to the matter within the last few days, and although I deem the merits of the question cannot in the smallest degree depend upon the truth or untruth of any such allegation, I think it my duty to state, so far as I am myself concerned, that neither this nor any other suggestion was mentioned to me by her Majesty during the time when I had the honour to be in her service." At length Mr. Disraeli, who was then Prime Minister, made on the 2nd of May, 1876, a statement in the House of Commons, thus recorded in Hansard :—

This matter having agitated the country and having been brought before the attention of Parliament, it is most unwise that it should be left in doubt, or that there should be any hesitation in the public mind, because otherwise these calumnies crop up again and these reckless speeches are again in time a source of authenticity for statements which have not been authoritatively denied and destroyed. Sir, I speak with the greatest difficulty at this moment, and I can only speak with the indulgence of the House. I have the authority of her Majesty to make a statement on her part, but at the same time, as I have felt it my duty to place before her Majesty the fact that it is not according to the rules of the Hause that the name of the Sovereign can be introduced into debate without the permission of the House, it therefore rests with the House whether I shall go on. If the House desires it I shall do so. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat.)

Mr. Speaker: As the House is aware, one of the rules of the House is this, that the introduction of the Queen's name into debate with a mind to influence the decision of the House would certainly be out of order. At the same time, if the statement of the right hon. gentleman relates to matters of fact, and is not made to influence the judgment of the House, I am not prepared to say that with the indulgence of the House he may not introduce her Majesty's name into that statement.

Mr. Disraeli: There is hardly a question before the House, and the statement I have to make is not to influence opinion. It is merely this statement on the part of her Majesty—that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement that was made that proposals such as were described in the Retford speech were ever made to any Minister at any time. Sir, the whole thing is utterly unfounded—merely that sort of calumnious gossip which must always prevail, but which one certainly did not suppose would come from the mouth of a Privy Councillor and one of her Majesty's late Cabinet Ministers.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

SHOCKING SCENES AT HAMBURG.

AT Hamburg on Sunday (August 28) there were 457 cases and 202 deaths, and on Monday only 139 cases and 48 deaths were reported. These latter figures are susceptible of some modification, as supplementary returns constantly come in, but it is unlikely that the totals will be greatly augmented. August 18, the total number of cases there has been 2,621, and of deaths 989.

A Vienna doctor, in a letter to the *Neue Freie Presse*, depicts the state of affairs prevailing at Hamburg in the gloomiest colours. He states that the whole sanitary machinery is in the greatest disorder, and that everything has to be improvised. The transport of the sick is effected in 60 hired landaus, each conveying four patients, who are frequently in a dying condition. There are altogether 150 ambulance attendants who generally wear their ordinary clothes instead of the oil-cloth garments advocated by specialists as a protection against the propagation of the disease. In the Eppendorf hospital, where there are in all 800 patients suffering from various maladies, the number of doctors is absolutely inadequate and the medical men available have to strain every nerve to cope with the cases requiring attention. The self-sacrifice displayed by them is worthy of the highest praise. Another drawback at the Eppendorf hospital is that whenever cholera patients are brought in, some of the ordinary cases of illness have to be removed. In one room the writer saw as many as 200 dead bodies. The epidemic, continues the letter, is raging in all the quarters of the city. At the outset every person seized succumbed, but now only 50 per cent. die.

Another doctor reports that furniture vans are being brought into requisition to carry away the dead, and that the whole hospital arrangements show all the confusion incidental to hasty and haphazard imitation. It is now intended to fit up the schools and gymnastic halls as hospitals. In a second letter the writer deals with the Old Hamburg hospital. The condition of things here is described as infinitely more horrible even than at the Eppendorf hospital. In dirty, neglected passages bundles of clothing lie four or five hours awaiting disinfection, and in the midst of these packages are numbers of dead bodies laid there anyhow in distressing confusion. The doors of the wards with which these corridors communicate are left wide open so that the sick can actually see the ever-growing numbers of the dead. To get into the wards themselves people have to step over the corpses and the piles of clothing. Nobody knows the number of sick and dead. The overcrowding in the ward is fearful.

In a room fitted up for 30 patients there are as many as 60, and the sick lie in such close proximity to one another that all nursing is rendered very difficult. Many rest on bare mattresses which are filthy from use, and have no covering. For every 40 to 60 patients there are but two attendants and one doctor. So absolutely is the confusion that people who are not suffering from the malady at all are brought into the cholera wards, and there contract the disease. Private dwellings where deaths occurr are not disinfected. All that is done is to take portable articles to the public disinfection institutions, and even this is carried out without proper precautions, as the public are allowed to enter these places, and may sometimes even become infected there. The Senate has now at last voted half-a-million of marks to enable the authorities to cope with the epidemic. If only, says the writer, in conclusion, one half of this sum had been granted a fortnight ago much misery would have been saved.

THE SCOURGE IN FRANCE.

A decree gazetted on Wednesday (Aug. 31) requires any person entering France on the north or east from Dunkirk to Delle to state his destination, and within 24 hours of his arrival there to present to the local authority the sanitary pass-port handed to him at the frontier. Every hotel-keeper or private individual receiving such a visitor is required to give notice. The local authority will then send an official to see the stranger, and if there are suspicious symptoms, will send a doctor. Every doctor is to notify cases of suspected cholera. The decree also prohibits the importation from Russia, Germany, and Belgium of rags, bedding, and of fruits or vegetables growing under or on the ground. A credit of 300,000f. has been voted by the Cabinet to cover the expenses resulting from the measures taken at the frontier.

Owing to the death of one of the captains the steamers between Havre and Trouville have been ordered to suspend running. Part of the crew of a torpedo-boat arriving at Cherbourg from Havre have been landed at the Maritime hospital as choleraic patients.

The steamer Moravia, from Hamburg, with 858 steerage passengers, on arrival at Philadelphia reported 22 deaths—20 children and two adults—during the voyage between August 19 and 29, from a disease which the ship's surgeon calls cholerine. All were buried at sea. Three children were found ill with measles. The other steerage passengers were carefully inspected and found in good health. The Moravia was sent to Lower New York Bay.

OUTBREAK IN GLASGOW.

Two persons were seized with Asiatic cholera in Glasgow. They belonged to a party of Russian emigrants, which numbered 22 adults and 13 children. They landed at Leith from Hamburg and travelled by rail. They were then taken to a lodging-house in York-street, and it was intended that they should sail for America, but accommodation could not be found for them on board the vessel they were to sail in, and they consequently remained in the lodging house. Dr. John Hardie examined the party, and at nine o'clock reported that they were all well. Between 11 and 12, however, when they had gone to bed, a man was taken ill. Dr. Hardie, who was at once summoned, found that the man was suffering from Asiatic cholera, and ordered the removal of the patient to Belvidere hospital, where he was placed in an isolated ward and medically attended to. A few hours afterwards Dr. Hardie was again called to the lodging-house, and found that a woman named Fanny Asarow, from Libau, a Russian seaport on the Baltic, had been stricken down with the disease. She was also conveyed to the hospital. The 33 emigrants who still remained in the lodging-house were placed under strict medical surveillance. The condition of the patients is now much improved.

DEATH IN LONDON.

A German named Rosenbaum, who with his wife and child, was removed from the City-road to St. Bartholomew's hospital, died from Asiatic cholera. Mrs. Rosenbaum was later in the day allowed to proceed to her home, no choleraic symptoms having manifested themselves. The child, however, was detained in the hospital. The party arrived by the streamship Peregrine, from Hamburg.

From inquiry at the Local Government board, it appears that over 100 passengers arrived from Hamburg on the 29th in the steamship Peregrine, and dispersed at Harwich, from which port the City-road patients, one of whom has since died, travelled by train to London. Every effort is being made by the authorities to trace these passengers. A number of them have already been traced and official communications have been sent to the sanitary authorities of the districts to which they belong.

FURTHER SEIZURES.

A death has occurred at Middlesbrough. The steamship Gerona arrived from Hamburg on Saturday, and reported a clean bill of health. She went into dock, and most of the hands were paid off. Later in the day a seaman named Goodlad, of Leith, who had steered the vessel into dock, became ill, and died. William Walker, 35, the chief engineer of the Gerona, arrived at his home at Auchterhouse, near Dundee. Soon afterwards he became ill, and died of cholera.

At a special meeting of the Vestry of St. Pancras, Mr. W. E. Gibb, Vestry clerk, reported that several severe cholera cases had been notified in the parish within the last few days, and, although they were not defined as either Asiatic or English persons had died after a few hours illness, and under conditions which, in one case at least reported that day, had been by no means clear to the medical attendant. The medical officer of Islington had just reported at the St. Pancras Vestry hall, that two cases of undoubted deaths from Asiatic cholera had occurred in Islington, and the clothing and bedding were then being burned in the St. Pancras destructor. Numerous other cases were also reportted.

THE Scottish Mission settlement which is now established on the Kibwezi River, British East Africa, is distant about two hundred miles from the coast. The soil is good, the best water in that region is near at hand, and the climate is, we are assured, very healthy if common-sense precautions are taken. Mr. James Stewart, whose interesting report has been printed for private circulation by Messrs. Maclehose, of Glasgow, sees no reason why English ladies should not be able to live here and enjoy fair health. In the way of actual preaching of the Gospel it is admitted that, at present, little has been done, for the reason that until the language is acquired and reduced, not much direct effort of this kind can be made. There is a service, however, twice each Sunday, in which an attempt is made as translation from English into Swaheli, and often still further from Swaheli into the language of the Wakamba. The interest of the report is much enhanced by an extensive series of views in permanent photography of the station and its surroundings, with groups of natives and incidents of life in the settlement.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

OVER-PRODUCTION THE CAUSE.

A MANCHESTER correspondent of the *Standard*, discussing the cotton crisis, says:—The main cause is to be found by looking, not to India, nor yet to foreign tariffs, but to Lancashire itself. The productive capacity of our mills—both spinning and manufacturing, but especially spinning—far exceeds the legitimate demands of our trade. Lancashire is no longer the power which only a generation ago moved heaven and earth in the way of cotton goods. Between 1850 and 1870 it towered like a giant among pigmies. It had no rival, in the proper sense of the term. While the "Golden Age" lasted there was probably no department of industry which paid shareholders so well as cotton spinning and manufacturing. The continued prosperity begot a spirit of "cocksureness" which was only natural, and Lancashire men came to the conclusion that their supremacy was assured for all time. Herein they were mistaken. It was inevitable that their success should bring competitors into the field in all parts, and during the last decade the increase of these has been even more marked than the increase in Lancashire itself. In the United States last year there were about 15,497,300 cotton spindles in operation, the increase for a number of years being a steady 500,000 a year. In India there were in 1890 as many as 137 mills, with about 12,000,000l. capital, 3,274,000 spindles, and 23,412 looms operated by about 102,000 natives at a cost of 0·99d. per pound of yarn, as compared with 1·11d., the cost in Oldham; Japan, even, can now boast of 34—or, according to one report, 38—mills, just double the number it possessed in 1888; and though in this instance the dividends are not in every case satisfactory, this fact makes little difference in regard to the influence the mills exercise on British exports to that country. Beside these, it is necessary, in order to obtain some idea of the increased competition brought to bear against Lancashire products of late years, to call to mind the vast expansion of the German and French cotton trades and the feverish energy displayed by Germany in its endeavour to wrest markets from us. We are still 19,000,000 spindles ahead of the Continent; but this does not mean that we are turning out a correspondingly larger amount of profitable yarn. We have too many spindles. The increase of our export trade—comparing 1880 with 1890—has not gone on *pari passu* with the increase of the means of production. There is still a superstition among a certain section of small capitalists that cotton mills pay, and the company promoters are having a good time. It is noteworthy, however, that practically no private manufacturers are embarking capital in such undertakings.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

When you have nearly enough spindles for the world's demand for yarn, and more than half of this demand is met by others better situated for the supply of their own markets, what is the inevitable result? It is too obvious to need particular description. And as if this were not sufficient, matters are made worse by a "record" harvest and a "record" fall in prices, by bad speculations in "futures" and by the conduct of the workmen, who, thanks to their admirable unions and disinterested leaders, will stand no humbugging. Spinners and manufacturers may have adverse balances on a quarter's working of anything up to 6,000l. or 7,000l.; but the wages of the workmen must not be reduced 10 per cent., and there must be no short time other than an eight hours day—his latest panacea. Otherwise he will strike, and cause losses greater than would ensue by leaving him severely alone and pursuing the downward path. A settlement of the currency question would unquestionably tend to settle relations in the East; but in the meantime something drastic should be done to curtail production, and for this the original suggestion of the Masters' Federation, to reduce wages 10 per cent. and to work short time, is about the best course that could be pursued notwithstanding the loss that would be entailed by the stoppage of machinery. The insuperable objection to this is that the workpeople would not submit to a reduction equivalent to 20 or 25 per cent. of their weekly wages. Their own pet remedy is an eight hours day.

NEW MARKETS AND THEIR NEEDS.

The ultimate salvation of Lancashire as a cotton-producing centre is to be found in new markets, and emphatically not in the attempts to get back the old which have gone, or are rapidly going, beyond our control. Of Indian trade we might get more for some years were the country only opened out, but this we shall infallibly lose in the end, because it is only a question of time for India to be able to supply on terms more favourable than Lancashire can hope to offer, the whole of its own needs. China is a better field. Its fringe has only been touched hitherto and once communications are opened with the interior we may expect to furnish it with ten times as much cotton cloth as we do now and leave a good margin besides for American competition, which is making itself felt here and in other parts of the East and Australasia. But the bane of the Lancashire manufacturer at present is the apathy with which he regards new markets. He takes no concern for the particular requirements of his foreign customers: he gives them what he likes, and tells them to be grateful. The Continental competitor is a different being. He has all along studied the wants and preferences of those with whom he deals He goes to them, or, at any rate, sends an authorised representative to reside in the country and does not ask them to come to him and talk in English. In short, the German manufacturer is alive to the needs of the case. That the Englishman is not, but is trading on his past reputation, the frequent expostulations of our Consuls sufficiently prove.

The quarterly meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce was held on Aug. 30, the president, Mr. Henry Hanson, in the chair. In reviewing the trade of Lancashire, the President said the staple trade, especially in the north-eastern division, had never been so unprofitable and depressed as during the past eight months. For the cause of the depression they must go back to the collapse of the finnacial and commercial inflation of Argentina, and the political and financial disorganisation of that Republic. Following the financial distrust in London, the extreme caution in banking circles, the want of confidence, and contraction of credit, the ports of France and America had been closed against British manufacturers. The margin of profit had long since disappeared, and the loss upon spinning was exceptionally heavy. It would seem that the Oldham limited companies had added to their losses by wild speculation in "futures," and this, with a cost of production based upon the lowest price of cotton of the day, entailed a loss far beyond anything hitherto experienced. To add to the gravity of the situation there were a considerable number of new mills of enormous size waiting for an opportunity of adding to the existing over-production of yarns. It seemed to him to be opportune to draw the attention of the cotton-spinning industry to the absolute necessity of amendment in the Limited Liability Acts. If it was possible to increase the productive power of any given trade, irrespective of demand or of profit, by company-floating, he thought it was time to protect the interest of that trade by any reasonable means in their power. It was not only the protection of trade, but the protection of a stable rate of wages and of even and regular employment for the operative. The professional and systematic floaters of limited liability companies were the bane of trade generally. He would ask the trade and the working classes of Lancashire to make a strong effort to amend the Limited Liability Acts in the direction proposed by Sir W. H. Houldsworth. There was no time to be lost, or they would have a real catastrophe in their trade, out of which they would come with less employment, less wages, and even with great misery and destitution in many instances.

IN the ragged army of tramps in English casual wards, navvies and old soldiers, and a sprinkling of broken-down professional men are to be found; but according to Montagu Williams in "Household Words" you seldom or never meet with an old sailor there. The tramping expert, however—the crafty, indolent individual who likes the free life of begging from door to door—has little need to associate with the casuals. Our law, as Mr. Williams points out, has been too kind to him for that. His principal expedient is to procure "a hawker's licence," which is known among the brotherhood as a "stiff," which is the easiest thing imaginable. All a man has to do is to go to the police station, pay five shillings, give his name, and ask for a hawker's "brief." The licence confers upon the holder legal authority to call at any house, provided he has something to sell. Two or three pencils, one or two sticks, half a dozen boot laces—these, or any other equally trifling goods, are sufficient for the purpose. Under cover of this pretence—for Mr. Williams considers it no better—begging is carried on all over the country. When confronted by a constable, all the delinquent has to do is produce his licence and declare that he is merely pursuing the legal calling of a hawker—an explanation, says this experienced advocate and police magistrate, which he not infrequently conveys in language that is none of the choicest.

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THE EIGHT HOURS FOR COTTON MILL.

THE following from its Manchester correspondent appears in the *Times* of Aug. 31:—Mr. Keir Hardie, in a Sunday discourse to the Labour Church here on the coming end of "commercialism," with its alleged license to the capitalist to enslave his neighbour, says that language fails to convey his feelings at the cotton operatives' conversion. As far as the forty-eight hours per week goes, he thinks the battle as good as won. The operative leaders themselves do not seem to be quite so sanguine. That the cotton trade may carry the measure long before the others can, they regard as probable. Last to start, they should be first at the goal; their equipment for the race is so superior. Their arguments do not altogether belie the suggestion of "B. H. H." in the *Times* of Saturday that those who have Parliamentary votes may be rather lording it over those who have not. People are laughed at for fancying that Parliament will hesitate to limit the looms and spindles to eight hours. "When the voices and votes of Lancashire mill-workers favour the change, depend upon it their claims will be respected. Dissentient M.P.'s will know what to expect at the next election." For one thing, these converted prophets feel their feet firm on the rock of their own consistency. They are not as those in other trades, whose talk is of eight hours while their practice is to work overtime. In those cases the agitation must be more for wages than for hours. For overtime the cotton operatives have shown the fiercest enmity all along. It is now protested that for the eight-hour day their love was but ill-dissembled—their opposition to it was "defensive." They were not going to have it thrust down their throats at the bidding of other trades, and when it did not suit them. Now that Oldham employers—the "limited" concerns especially—have proved themselves "grasping money-grabbers" in respect of wages, the whole case is changed. All economic reasons against an Eight Hours Bill are outweighed. The uncompromising hostility of the cotton leaders was contrary to the views of most trades, and was maintained in face of charges of having "sold themselves to the capitalists," and, says the *Cotton Factory Times* of last Friday, "it was well known that a majority of textile factory workers would be prepared to support an eight-hour law the moment the union officials withdrew their opposition." In another place the same organ says:—"The leaders in the cotton trade will have to ignore their past expressions and shape their policy as circumstances may require to further the wishes of a great majority of their clients."

About the reality of this majority there seems little room for question. It may be that an unreasoning mass has been lightly swayed, now one way, now another. It may be that the Lancashire operatives, as a body, were not entitled to the compliments lately lavished on them for their resistance to specious pleading. That a goodly portion of them are thoughtful, well-informed and independent, there is ample proof. But, whether by ballot or by the show of hands at general meetings, the vote for eight hours is as decisive as any inquirer need wish. In some places the women weavers are, as it was surmised they would be, less enamoured of it than the men spinners. In some places—Stockport is an example—even spinners are still against it; in many the weavers remain adverse. In others the opposing minority is respectable. Large numbers as usual, make no sign. Many are still outside the unions. But, with all deductions, and through whatever influences arrived at, the cotton trade majority for the movement is disclosed plainly enough to justify a boast of its new advocate—reversing the Stockport simile of the somersault—that "the cotton operatives have jumped from the back seat quite upon the platform" of the pioneers of an eight-hour law. The issue put before them in the voting was, in form at least, clear, namely—the eight-hour day as "a remedy for over-production."

All this notwithstanding, there is an absence of the unanimity of confidence which might warrant Mr. Keir Hardie's congratulations. In the first place, the past opposition of leading Unionists to the movement is not so easily to be explained away as is pretended. The force of their economic arguments then is not to be nullified by any imputed greed of capital now. Operatives who were clearly opposed to the movement before seem as much against it still. This their leaders cannot help seeing. But, whether approved or not as a remedy for bad trade, the adoption of the eight-hours principle at present is everywhere recognised as a belligerent measure against the millocracy. The spirit in which it is taken up is affected, however, by a plainly-avowed perception of the rocks it will encounter in its passage through the channel of public opinion.

THE MADRAS ARMY.

ON the subject of the Madras Army Reforms the "Horse Guards Gazette" writes:—In 1886 Upper Burmah was annexed. This necessitated the raising of temporary battalions of Military Police, recruited from Upper India to carry on the work which in former campaigns had been allotted to the regular troops; but as these were now found to be totally inadequate to the task, owing to repeated reductions in their number—which in Madras alone since 1860 has amounted to no fewer than 20 Infantry battalions—the Government had no alternative but to increase the strength of the Army, not, be it observed by raising anew the disbanded corps, but by enrolling fresh battalions under the designation of Military Police, though they were virtually regular troops, their officers being drawn from the Indian Army. As the pacification of Burmah progressed, the number of these Police Battalions became naturally in excess of requirements. Obviously it would have been short-sighted policy to disband these battalions, recruited, as they were, from the fighting classes, and being composed of trained men.

Instead, however, of fairly and squarely facing the situation, and demanding an increase in the strength of the Bengal Army by then forming a Burmah Frontier Force, it was decided to convert the excess Police Battalions into regiments of the Madras Army by disbanding an equal number of the Madras Infantry. It was pointed out as an excuse for this step that no loss of numbers would be sustained by the Army of the Benighted Presidency, while, on the other hand, it would decidedly gain in efficiency by really good regiments being substituted for the inefficient ones recruited from that Presidency. As soon as the proposal was sanctioned, four Madras regiments were disbanded, and in their place four others were raised from the Police Battalions. These new corps were designated the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Burmah Regiments. It will be seen that the tacit arrangement previously made that the converted corps were to take the numbers of the disbanded regiments was thus absolutely ignored. Protests against this arbitrary action were made, and ultimately it was decided that the new Burmah Battalions should bear the number of the disbanded corps they had been selected to replace and represent. The concession went a very little way, and it is not surprising to learn that the Madrasees are still sore on the subject.

It is contended, and it appears to us with good reason, that although these newly-raised battalions are now on the strength of the Indian Army, it is improbable that they will be allowed to remain there. It would not, it is pointed out, redound to the credit of the military authorities in India were they to keep a force, drawing higher pay than the ordinary regular troops, locked up in Burmah simply doing work which hitherto the Madras Sepoy has been found perfectly capable of performing. Nor does it appear probable that if a serious trouble loomed on the North-Western Frontier, the fighting castes of Upper Burmah would be left idle in Burmah. It would then be discovered that the Madrasee was good enough to take their place, and, as a natural sequence, it would not be long before the Madras Army found itself swollen by so many Burmah Battalions transferred to the Bengal Establishment, as in the case of the Punjaub Frontier Force. The local contention is that the Secretary of State has been brought round to look upon the Madras Army as of inferior quality, and that the so-called conversions were necessitated by the fact that the good material was unattainable at Madras.

In justice to the Madras Army, it must be pointed out that during the progress of the last Afghan War, with the Armies of the three Presidencies untouched by reductions, ten regiments, or one-fourth of the Army of Madras, were either at the front or garrisoning stations in Bengal which were denuded of their troops. Since then Upper Burmah has been annexed, and, in spite of Madras having been unable to find a sufficient garrison without the aid of Bengal, the work of disbandment has gone on. It is true that so far as the actual strength of the Madras Army is concerned no decrease has taken place. Yet their number is not enough for the work. Before the annexation of Upper Burmah the turn of Madras regiments for foreign service in Burmah fell once in twenty-five years; now a regiment sees itself back in that country every fifth year at least.

The result of tampering with the Madras Army and keeping it below its proper strength is this: Instead of better men being attracted to Madras corps, now that their number is so reduced, the exact opposite is found to be the case. The best class of men refuse to enlist, as it may be their fate at any moment to be thrown on the world at a time when it is too late in life for them to take up any trade or calling by which they could earn a livelihood. Only the riffraff of the population can now, as a rule, be induced to enter the Service, and even these not in sufficient numbers to bring regiments up to strength. The morale of corps suffer in consequence, and this deterioration is unfortunately going steadily on.

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THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MR. LABOUCHERE.

THE "TIMES" of Sept. 1, writes:—It would assist many people to form a just estimate of the correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere, which has just been published by the latter, as well as of the copious comments upon it made by one of its authors, if they would bear in mind that the serious business of Mr. Labouchere's life is to manage "Truth" and that politics are merely his amusement. For politicians of both parties and all degrees of eminence he entertains a contempt which he never attempts to disguise, either in public writing or in ordinary conversation, but for his own weekly periodical he has an equally unfeigned respect. From the revered chief—"the people's Minister"—down to the humblest toady of the Hawarden circle, he regards them all in the light of material for the manufacture of saleable paragraphs and pungent epigrams. Unless this central fact be steadily kept in view, it is quite impossible to do justice to Mr. Labouchere, who will be credited on one hand with virtues to which he lays no claim, and, on the other hand condemned for failings from which he is free. There is room for much difference of opinion about this way of looking at politics and politicians. Some will unreservedly condemn its cynical levity, while others will feel some measure of sympathy for a man able and clear-sighted enough to see through the humbug which undoubtedly abounds, and bold enough to ridicule the solemn pretensions of intellectual mediocrity.

The "Standard."—Why could not Mr. Gladstone say plainly and plumply, since invited to do so, that he does not look upon Mr. Labouchere as a proper person to be a Minister of the Crown, without covering him with compliments that only leave the reader in wonder what on earth it can be that decided Mr. Gladstone not to submit his name to Her Majesty for a political office? There is nothing to warrant, much less to establish, the inference which Mr. Labouchere himself draws from the Prime Minister's round-about and inconsistent sentences; but so long as Mr. Gladstone adopts this hesitating tone, every one is more or less left to his own surmise. Naturally enough Mr. Labouchere has availed himself of this right, as against his Chief, whose adulation, however, he reciprocates with a creditable semblance of enthusiasm. More serious admirers, however, of the right honourable gentleman will regret that while texually affirming that he alone is responsible for recommendations submitted to her Majesty respecting the tenure of political office, he has not assumed the responsibility in full by frankly and candidly confessing that his correspondent cannot be accepted as a fit and proper servant of the Crown.

The "Daily Chronicle" Mr. Labouchere has clinched his little argument with Mr. Gladstone—and shall we add, the Crown?—with a slyly adroit rejoinder to Mr. Gladstone which will raise a smile on a good many lips. We have always thought the controversy an important one, not at all from Mr. Labouchere's personal point of view, but because a real constitutional question is involved in it. For how does it stand at this moment? Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. Labouchere will be taken by hasty critics to imply a denial of the fact that the Queen did, directly or indirectly—and we imagine that whatever she did, or caused to be done, was in the nature of indirect action—express a desire to dispense with Mr. Labouchere's services. In reality it implies no such thing. All that Mr. Gladstone does is state a very obvious constitutional maxim—viz., that he, and not the Queen, was responsible for the fact that Mr. Labouchere is to-day outside the Ministerial fence. That is quite compatible with Mr. Labouchere's reiterated statement that the Queen did interfere. As a matter of fact, Mr. Labouchere repeats his charge in his second letter to Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone does not reply to the further challenge, while he does notice other points in Mr. Labouchere's communication. Of course, any expression of Her Majesty's wishes was indirect. How could it be otherwise? Equally of course, Mr. Gladstone considering all things, thought it best to defer to it. Mr. Labouchere is his own judge of the value of the evidence on which he founds his most positive and unqualified assertion. But supposing that that is good and sound, what unmitigated pedantry it is to pretend that the Queen had nothing to do with the business!

The "St. James's Gazette," says.—"The Little Vulgar Boy" of Mr. Punch's Cartoon will be generally taken as a very sufficient representative of the politician "whose energy and influence" have not secured him a place in the Cabinet. The boy of fact is more elaborately impertinent than he of the picture. We do not learn that the latter persisted in asserting that he was cruelly turned away by the Mistress of the House after he had been informed by the butler that her Ladyship had said nothing about him. This is the line which Mr. Labouchere has taken, enjoying to the full the advantage of freedom to attend to the interests of "Truth" which is allowed him by the want of office. He asserted, to begin with, that his exclusion was due to the direct action of the Queen. When this is denied by Mr. Gladstone, he simply return to the charge. Mr. Labouchere admires Mr. Gladstone's chivalry "in covering the royal action," but at the same time asserts that his admired friend is not telling the truth. Last week he "proved constructively the fact of the Queen's interference." This week he can say "in the most unqualified manner that" he knows "she did interfere." We must not ask Mr. Labouchere for his evidence. At that request his curious and capricious sense of honour becomes again alive. He feels that he would be violating confidence if he were to name his authority. We are accustomed to this erratic action of Mr. Labouchere's conscience. But where we have only Mr. Henry Labouchere's word for the truth of his story, it is superfluous to add that that word is security for his accuracy in so far as the security of Bardolph was a sufficient surety for Sir John Falstaff, and no further.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" writes—There is only one remark to make upon the correspondence between himself and Mr. Gladstone and the accompanying comments which Mr. Labouchere publishes in "Truth." The responsibility for Mr. Labouchere's exclusion from the Cabinet remains where M. Gladstone himself put it—that is to say on his own shoulders. When Mr. Labouchere talks about putting the responsibility "upon the right shoulders" (meaning thereby the Queen's), it is he who lapess from good radical doctrine. The Prime Minister in a constitutional country who complies with an objection on the part of the Sovereign to a nomination which he himself approves not only shares the responsibility but accepts the whole of it. He can insist, if he chooses; and if he does not think the presence of the proposed colleague of sufficient importance to justify the necessary pressure he has no right to shelter himself under the objections of the Sovereign. This, we are glad to see, is Mr. Gladstone's own view of the matter, and, in a constitutional country, it is the only view. Meanwhile Mr. Labouchere still declines to produce the evidence which convinces him that the Queen did take exception to him.

The "World" has the following:—The fact is that Mr. Gladstone did not ask Mr. Labouchere to join the Ministry, because he did not want him; he thought he could do without him, and would, indeed, do better without him than with him. Mr. Gladstone, we are told, takes the responsibility of Mr. Labouchere's exclusion entirely upon himself. The First Minister of the Crown could not constitutionally do otherwise. His resolution to withhold office from him, we are informed in a statement made as if with his authority, was based upon incidents in Mr. Labouchere's public career which cast no imputation upon his public conduct. The phrase is all but conclusive as to its author. It comes from the Gladstonian mint. From it we infer that these incidents in Mr. Labouchere's public career which cast no imputation upon his public conduct have left on Mr. Gladstone's mind an impression not wholly favourable with respect to some of Mr. Labouchere's personal characteristics. Mr. Labouehere might, perhaps, and not with less reason, reciprocate the compliment. The things done may be legitimate; the manner of doing them may be reprehensible. In Mr. Gladstone's view there may be a want of dignity and seemliness in Mr. Labouchere's demeanour and modes of speech incompatible with the grave responsibilities of Cabinet office. Mr. Labouchere, for aught we know, may have an equal dislike for what he may consider the grave impostures and solemn hypocrisies of revered leaders; at any rate, Mr. Gladstone prefers to have the gangway between him and Mr. Labouchere. If this had been said openly, or if nothing had been said, there would have been an end, or rather no beginning, of the matter. But Mr. Gladstone, who now takes the whole responsibility on himself, must needs send one of his shoe-blacking or chimney-sweeping emissaries to ask Mr. Labouchere to take the whole responsibility upon himself by writing, as if of his own motion, a letter expressing his unwillingness to enter the Government, and a feeling that he could be more useful to it outside. Mr. Labouchere may not have remembered accurately what this emissary said, or the emissary may have misconceived his instructions. Otherwise, we should be forced to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone, who now takes the whole responsibility, tried first to throw the whole responsibility on the Queen, and then endeavoured to get Mr. Labouchere to assume responsibility for everything in a prompted letter falsely pretending to be spontaneous. In vain was the net spread before so very downy a bird. We should not be surprised to find Mr. Labouchere's views with respect to the relative places of the Prime Minister and the Queen in politics gradually undergoing modification as the result of reflection and experience. Wilkes ended by being a courtier. In the meantime, the new Parliament may witness some approximation on the part of Mr. Labouchere towards Mr. Chamberlain. Both statesmen are in favour of subordinating Home Rule to British reforms. Mr. Chamberlain's distrust of Mr. Gladstone is no secret. Mr. Labouchere's confidence in his revered leader's knowledge of men and appreciation of political exigencies has been of late somewhat shaken; and he may have at his command some twenty or thirty rising politicians who have equal reason for mistrust. The approaches will be gradual; the occasions will have to be carefully watched and dexterously seized. But a combination is possible which may leave Mr. Gladstone *minus* instead of *plus* forty votes.

Finally, the "Leeds Mercury," observes:—It seem pretty clear that in his own mind Mr. Gladstone did not feel justified in inviting Mr. Labouchere to "become a servant of the Crown," in view of the attitude of hostility he has always taken up towards the grants for the proper maintenance of that institution. Mr. Labouchere prefers to believe that the Prime Minister consented to become the instrument in giving effect to the Queen's dislike to him. We are certain the public will not think so meanly of Mr. Gladstone's action in the matter. They will prefer to accept the simple and straightforward statement which the right hon. gentleman has himself given, and they will regret that it should have been called for. It is only just to Mr. Labouchere, however, to add that his letters to Mr. Gladstone are couched in a tone of great respect and admiration. It is only to be regretted that he should have permitted himself to write as he did of those whom Mr. Gladstone has seen fit to associate with him in the Ministry.

THE ACCIDENT TO MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE was the victim on Tuesday, 30th ult., of an extraordinary mishap, which, fortunately, ended less seriously than might have been expected. A farmer on the Hawarden estate bought a young cow at Chester fair, and the animal turned out to be almost wild. It gave great trouble to its purchaser from the first, and finally, becoming more infuriated by the methods of restraint used towards it, managed to break loose and to escape into Hawarden Park. Repeated efforts were made to recapture the animal, but it got into a wood from which no device could coax or drive it. By some extraordinary oversight no notice seems to have been given at the Castle that such a dangerous intruder was at large within the park, and Mr. Gladstone went about as usual.

The right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Gladstone went for a drive in the park, and, in accordance with a not unusual practice, Mr. Gladstone alighted from the carriage with the intention of walking back, Mrs. Gladstone driving home alone. The right hon. gentleman, who was quite unattended, strolled along one of the carriage drives, and had not proceeded far when he came across the escaped cow, which was lying quite near the roadway. Mr. Gladstone stopped to look at the animal, which suddenly rose to its feet and furiously charged the Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone, taken completely by surprise, was unable to step aside, and he was knocked down and trampled upon. He retained his presence of mind, however, and, seizing the first favourable opportunity, regained his feet, and succeeded in getting behind an adjacent tree. In this position he would have been fairly safe in any event, but, as it happened, the animal made no further attack, and finally ran off at top speed. Luckily for Mr. Gladstone, the beast's horns were turned in such a way that goring was next to impossible, and the Premier escaped uninjured, but naturally he was much alarmed and shaken. He drove out later in the evening, however, apparently none the worse for his adventure, and the next day attended church. The cow was shot on the Wednesday by Mr. Tom Bailey, of Hawarden.

Another account says:—The animal a few days since escaped from its owner's land, and made its way into the woods of Hawarden Park. Mr. Gladstone escaped with no more serious result than is associated with a slight shaking and general shock, which has prevented his attendance at the services at the parish church.

Later on Tuesday afternoon, the cow made an equally furious attack on another person who was strolling in the park, and, unfortunately, in this case the gentleman was rather seriously hurt. The person thus attacked was a local resident, named Peter Connah.

THE AUTHENTIC REPORT.

Mr. H. Gladstone on Thursday (1st inst.) gave our Chester correspondent the actual facts with reference to the accident to Mr. Gladstone. The incident, he said, occurred on Monday, and not on Tuesday afternoon as reported. Mr. Gladstone took a drive with Mrs. Gladstone, and returned on foot himself. He was walking along the opposite side of the park from the Castle when he saw a cow lying. His attention was attracted, and he was walking towards it, when the cow suddenly jumped up, rushed at him, knocked him down, and for a moment or two stood over him, but did no further mischief. The cow then walked away, and Mr. Gladstone escaped. On his return to the Castle Mr. Gladstone made no reference to his adventure, and it was not until some three hours later that a casual remark by a member of the family that there was a mad cow in the park induced Mr. Gladstone to give details of the affair. No fewer than 25 men were subsequently engaged searching for the animal, which eventually had to be shot. Mr. Gladstone said his father had suffered no ill effects whatever from the blow, and treated the whole affair very lightly.

The *Lancet* says:—As the accident which happened to the Premier on Monday, the 29th ult., has given rise to much anxiety in the public mind, we are glad to be able to state on authority that the right hon. gentleman was able to walk home after the accident, and has suffered no ill effects from it beyond experiencing slight stiffness on the following day.

LORD ROBERTS ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

LORD ROBERTS has written a further letter to Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, of Manchester, in continuation of the correspondence already published between his lordship and Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Wilkinson, joint authors of a work on Imperial defence, Lord Roberts's letter is dated Simla, the 5th of July. Dealing with the question whether it would be better to localise the home battalions of our line regiments in their respective territorial districts, or to concentrate them as far as possible at several training stations, Lord Roberts says the question is a difficult one to answer; but the longer he thinks the matter over the more disposed he is to favour the latter alternative. His lordship fully recognizes the desirability of the nation becoming better acquainted and more in touch with the army; but under the existing conditions of service he is not at all sure that the appearance of troops in districts where they are now never seen may not be more conducive to the object in view than the localization of the home battalions. While, therefore, he would endeavour gradually to concentrate the units composing the home army at central training stations, he would not disregard the effect which the marching of troops through country districts, with an occasional halt for a few days or weeks in the vicinity of country towns and villages, might be expected to produce on the rural population. In suggesting that volunteers should be paid a fair rate of wages for the time they are obliged to devote to their military duties in order to render themselves efficient, Lord Roberts says his idea was that the sum thus earned would be primarily available for purposes of corps administration and maintenance, and would consequently relieve volunteer officers from the necessity of contributing towards corps expenses, which the grants received from Government are at present insufficient to meet. He thought that any balance remaining over, after obligatory corps charges had been provided for, might be expended in the form of an allowance to the men present at camps of instruction, field days, etc.; but on this point Mr. Spenser Wilkinson would be better informed, and would know whether payment in the manner he (Lord Roberts) had in view would be advantageous and acceptable to the volunteer force. Lord Roberts concludes by saying he is glad that Mr. Spenser Wilkinson agrees with him about the fictitious nature of the connection supposed to exist between the line, militia, and volunteer battalions of the territorial regiments.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE following extract from a letter, written apparently not long ago to Mr. Schilizzi, is interesting, observes *Truth*, as showing that Mr. Gladstone has in no way altered his views in respect to Egypt or to the Triple Alliance.

"Dear Schilizzi,— . . . . . . In my presence, Cavour called our Minister, Hudson, "that very Italian man," and such an appellative seems to me enviable. It is exactly the affection I entertain for Italy which makes me deplore from my very heart her enormous expenses and her embarrassing alliances, although I know that one who forms his own opinion about the affairs and convenience of a foreign country may, perhaps, be accused of arrogance.

In past times, foreseeing the unity of Italy, I prophesied, being so convinced, that Italy will and must be a Conservative power, the Alps will be for her what the Channel is for us. Since that time, I admit, there has taken place a new *elan* in many of the Powers. We have Germany in Africa, France in Tonquin, and, one may say, England in Egypt; but I hope that we shall not be long in leaving that country, and I wish the same thing could be said of our neighbour Italy.

I do not desire either the triple or the double alliance the inward thought and significance of such alliances is not favourable to peace, and the strength of a country in the long run, consists in the economising of its own resources. I fear that the future of Europe is dark, although, God willing, peace may still last some time.—Believe me, yours faithfully.

W. E. GLADSTONE."

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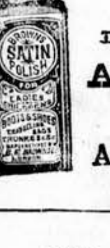

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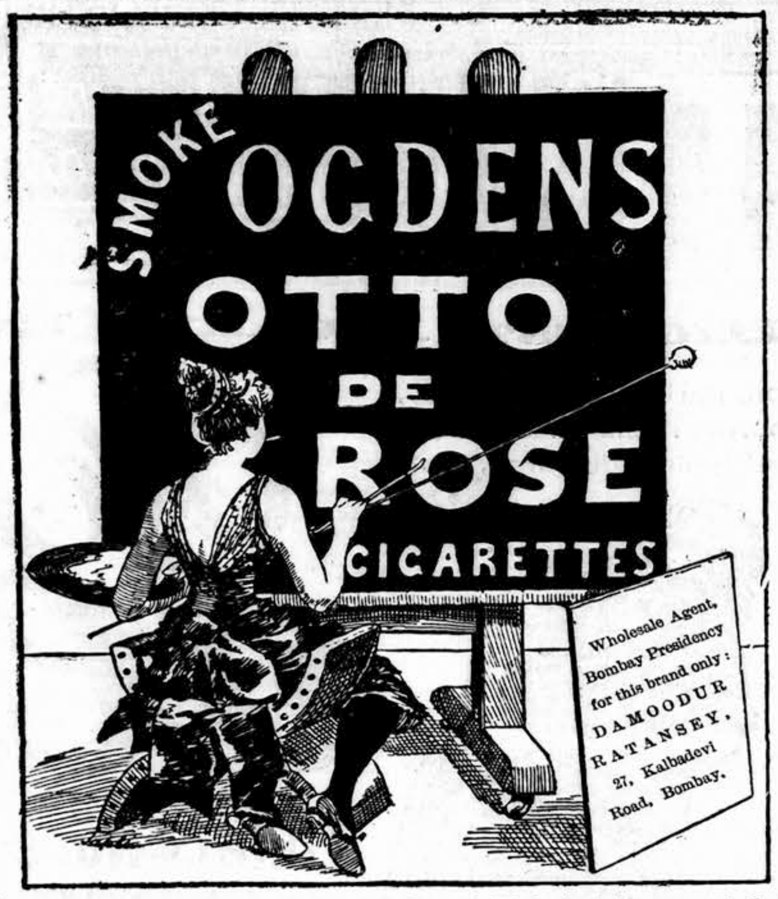
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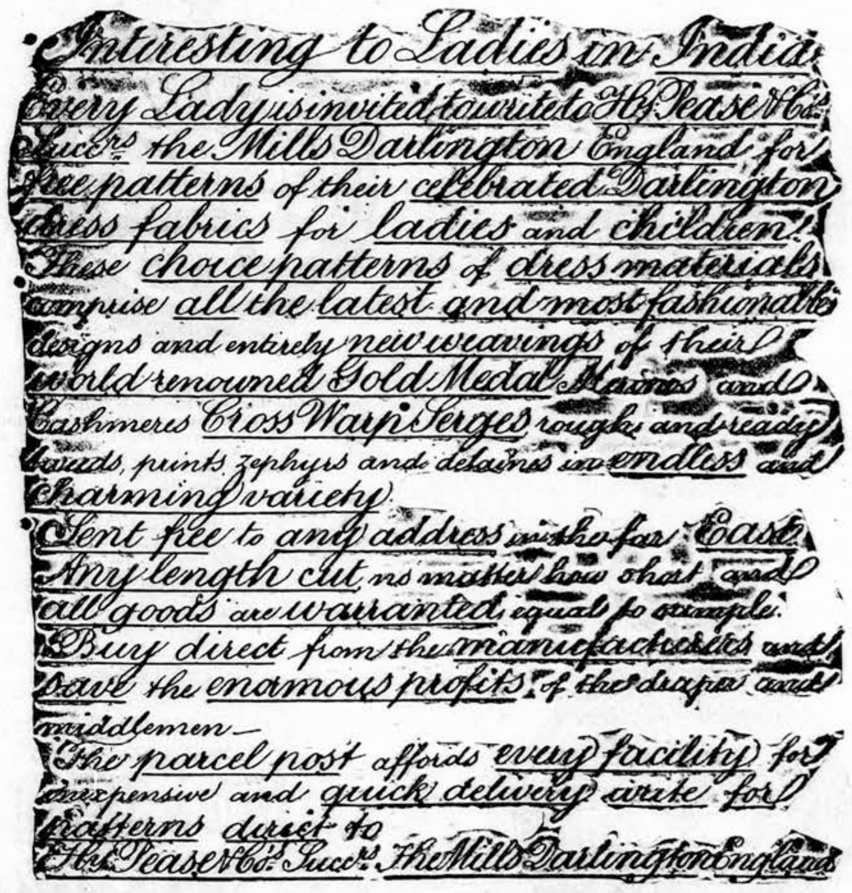

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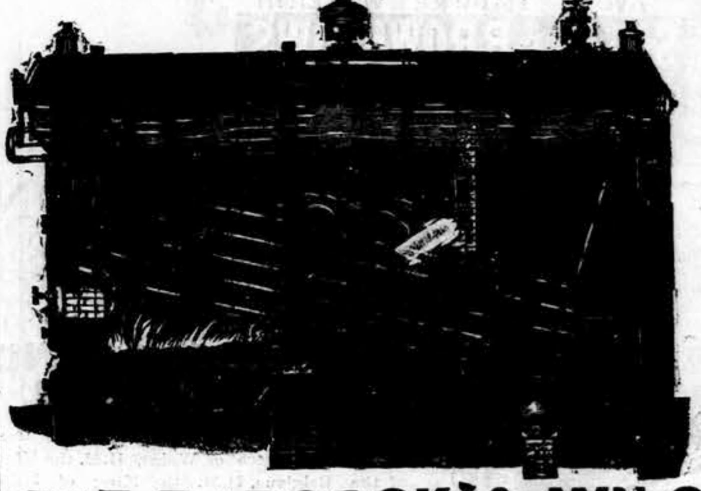

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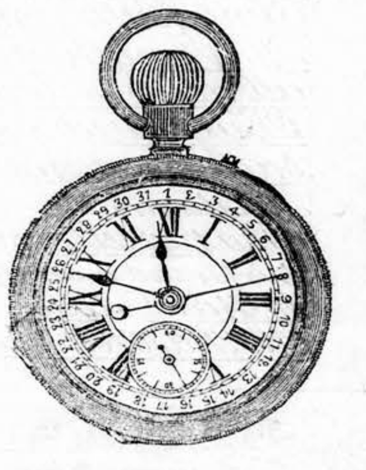

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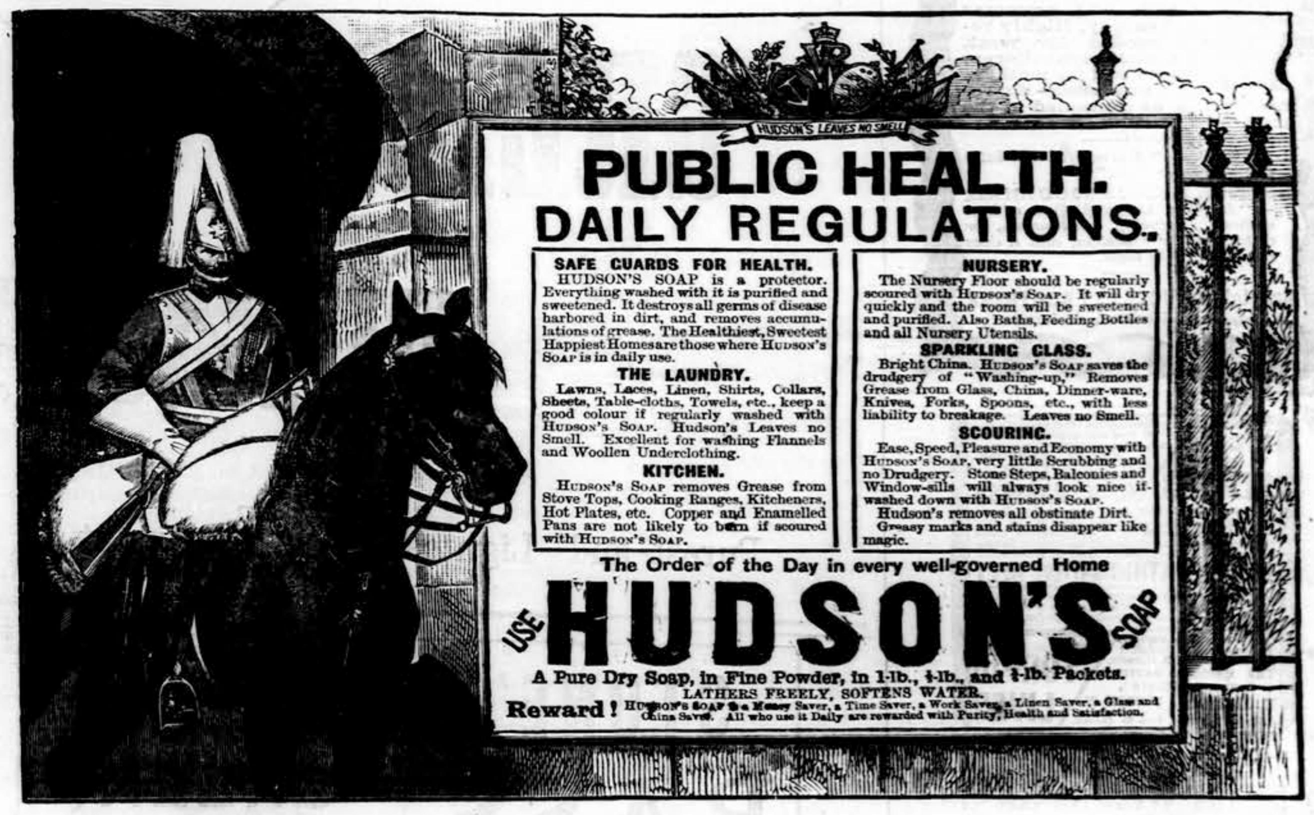

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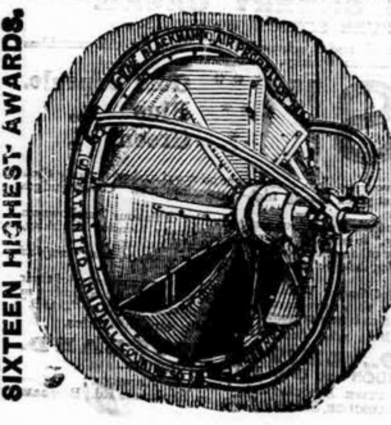

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